Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 151 No. 6 February 10, 1947

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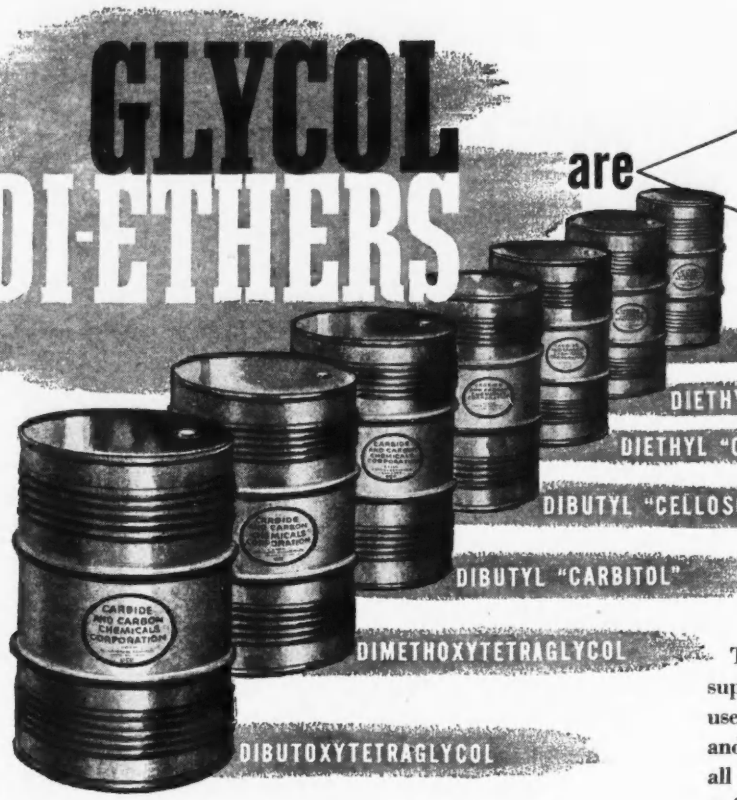

NAME	FORMULA	BOILING POINT °C. AT 760 MM.	VAPOR PRESSURE MM. Hg AT 20° C.	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20° C. IN WATER	WATER IN
Dioxane	$O:(C_2H_4)_2:O$	101.3	29.0	Complete	Complete
Diethyl "Cellosolve"	$C_2H_5OC_2H_4OC_2H_5$	121.4	9.4	21.0	3.4
Diethyl "Carbitol"	$O(C_2H_4OC_2H_5)_2$	188.9	0.4	Complete	Complete
Dibutyl "Cellosolve"	$(CH_2OC_4H_9)_2$	203.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Dibutyl "Carbitol"	$O(C_2H_4OC_4H_9)_2$	254.6	0.02	0.3	1.4
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 151 No. 6 New York 7, N. Y. February 10, 1947

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Robinson-Patman Act Tightening Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation to tighten the provision of the Robinson-Patman act against the making of secret terms and discounts to preferred buyers was introduced in the house last week by Representative Wright Patman, of Texas. The bill, H R 1671, was referred to the house judiciary committee for consideration.

The bill is similar to one he introduced last year, but modified in line with strengthening suggestions from the Department of Justice, The Federal Trade Commission, Department of Commerce and The Bureau of the Budget. In effect it obligates all sellers in commerce to make known to all their customers all of their prices, terms and discounts under the same conditions and to make them available to all customers.

The present act forbids these discriminations, but there is no provision that requires such terms, discounts, or prices be made generally public to all customers. Mr. Patman's bill adds a second provision to section 2A of the act reading as follows:—

"It shall be unlawful for any seller to sell at a price, discount, or other terms, by reason of quantities sold or seasonal order, or for any other reason, unless he has undertaken in good faith (1) to make known to all of his customers that such price and/or discount and/or term is available to them under the same conditions to all of his customers for a reasonable period of time."

Chemical, Paint, Drug Items Off 'Positive' List

OPD Washington Bureau

Turpentine, zinc dust, coaltar pitch, xylol, several drugs and a long list of chemical specialties were removed from the positive list of products requiring individual licenses to export by the Office of International Trade February 5. These products may now be shipped to all destinations in group "K" countries under general license.

Included among the naval stores items were gum spirits of turpentine, wood turpentine, dipentene, pine oil and tall oil.

Other items removed from the list were residual fuel oil, butyl copolymers of isobutylene and isoprene or other diolefins, and latex or other forms of rubber compounds or processed for use in further manufacture, except liquid rubber compounds of natural rubber.

Also the following medicinal preparations:—totaquine, caffeine alkaloid, caffeine salts and compounds, emetine and emetine salts, pharmaceutical dextrose and glucose including dextrose-monohydrate in bulk, theobromine and theobromine salts and compounds.

Also the following chemical specialties:—tanning specialty compounds containing 10 percent or more of sulfonated or unsulfonated animal or vegetable oils and fats; leather dressings, oils, polishes, and stains containing 10 percent or more of sulfonated or unsulfonated animal or vegetable oils and fats.

Also the following industrial chemicals:—denatured alcohol (solidified); ethyl alcohol; ammonium bichromate; ammonium chromate; ammonium dichromate; hydrogen peroxide; lead chloride; lead nitrate; lead silicate; sodium plumbite, and carbon black or gas black, except carbon black of the channel type.

NAIDM Sets Meeting Dates

The National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, announces that its midyear meeting will be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, June 9-11. The thirty-fourth annual meeting will be held at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, on December 1-3. The regular quarterly meeting of the association's board of governors will be held in New York, March 13.

Economic Poisons Bill Reintroduced

A bill for regulating the marketing of economic poisons and devices, which failed of enactment last session, has been reintroduced in the house by Representative August H. Andresen of Minnesota. The bill (H. R. 1237) has been referred to the house committee on agriculture. It seeks to control the labeling and sale of insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides in much the same manner that drugs are now controlled by the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Coconut Oil, Copra Import Basis Established

The basis on which permits will be issued for the importation of coconut oil and copra from the Philippines and Netherlands Indies during the first quarter of 1947 has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Under the plan, the permit for the importation of not more than 10,000 tons of copra for domestic consumption will be granted to any oilseed crusher who previously crushed copra. Permit for the importation of coconut oil for domestic consumption will be granted to importers who previously imported coconut oil.

After receiving a permit and making purchases abroad, an importer may obtain a new permit for further importations. To do so, he must submit satisfactory evidence to the administrator of WFO-63 that arrangements have been made for the purchase of commodities covered by the preceding license.

Permits for the transshipment of copra and coconut oil in bond through the United States to specified foreign destinations will be granted if the applicant furnishes satisfactory evidence that the quantity is within the limits of IEFC allocations for the country of destination.

Department officials called attention to the fact that consideration will be given under the hardship provisions of WFO-63 to applicants who otherwise would not be entitled to import permits.

Tariff Pact Hearings Slated For New York by State Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Growing industrial unrest over the efforts of the State Department to pledge this country to a lowering of its tariff barriers when world conditions are still unsettled and the plans of other nations in the field of foreign trade are still uncertain manifested itself in two important directions last week.

The house ways and means committee, responding to mounting complaints against the proposed negotiation of eighteen new reciprocal trade agreements by the State Department, decided to give number one priority to an investigation of the department's trade policy and set the matter down for hearings starting February 24.

Because of increasing uncertainty regarding the effect of establishment of International Trade Organization on our tariff policies, the State Department has been forced to add New York to its list of cities in which hearings will be held on the ITO charter, and extend the period for which receipt of notification of the desire by witnesses to appear at these hearings.

Whether the sudden action of the ways and means committee to investigate the department's reciprocal trade policies will eventuate in legislative action curbing the program in some manner, cannot be foretold at this time. It is the aim of the Republican leadership, at least in the Senate, to hold off any legislation on the subject until next year when the question of renewing the reciprocal trade agreements act will have to be faced. But it is indicative of the strong feeling running in Congress against the program.

With respect to the ITO charter hearings, it is learned that the department has been literally flooded with requests from industry for more information on the aims of this organization, how it proposes to function, and how binding its actions might be on this country. The importance of this organization, which is being sponsored by the Department of State, is just now seeping down to industry. The nations planning to join in the organization are scheduled to meet in Geneva April 8 to make the final changes in its charter.

The New York hearings, which have just been announced by the department, will be held February 27 and 28. The first hearings will be held in Washington February 25. On March 3 they will move to Chicago, Boston and New Orleans, and wind up in Denver and San Francisco on March 10. All persons desiring to appear at the Washington or New York hearings

—Continued on page 41

Oil Meals Allocated To Denmark, France

OPD Washington Bureau

Department of Agriculture has announced emergency allocations of 10,000 tons of oilmeals to Denmark, 10,000 tons to the Netherlands, 5,000 tons to France, and 5,000 tons to Norway. The allocations announced are good for the first six months of 1947, and are in addition to allocations of 35,000 tons previously announced for Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, and France.

Any type of oil cake or meal may be procured against the allocations. The department stated, however, that claimants have been requested to purchase supplies at locations from which the movement to ports will minimize any interference with the food export program. All allocations will be charged to world allocations of protein feeds for the respective countries as recommended by the International Emergency Food Council.

Flaxseed Support Payments Deadline Set

Notice has been issued by the Department of Agriculture to flaxseed producers that its program for making production payments on 1946 crop flaxseed will expire February 28. The department agreed to support the 1946 flaxseed crop at $3.60 per bushel and make payments to producers in the amount by which the support price at the place of sale exceeded the maximum price.

All applications for payment must be filed with the department by March 15, according to the notice. No payments will be made on applications filed after that date.

Price Trend Rise Slowed

Although the predominance of higher price views continued last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, there was substantial pressure in the opposite direction, and the overall gain was but slight. Higher prices could be got on many materials—if larger lots were available. Excess of demand actually is keeping prices down, because little, if anything, is to be got outside the areas of existing contracts. Even those commitments are not fully met. Carlots on spot are almost unknown.

Some brightness was brought into the heavy alkali future by the progress toward new plant operations and the imminence of increased output from natural deposits of soda. The existing shortage is being more widely felt, sodium nitrite being far short of what is wanted in dyemaking and meatpickling circles. The potash inadequacy is spreading. Tobacco planters cannot get the carbonate they want because sulphate is unavailable and so is vegetable ash. The potash situation in fertilizers has tightened. The nitrogen situation has not improved, ships for sodium nitrate from Chile are far behind schedule.

Some of the expected price adjustments in the coaltar chemical field were effected during the week. Mostly, but not wholly, they were upward. Much demand for intermediates is not being met. Alkyl compounds, particularly in the butyl group, were put at higher price levels in drums. The container was the bigger influence in most instances.

Domestic fatty oils got another upping, and they are costly indeed. Current and future sales are heavy, although spot stocks are rapidly disappearing. Tung oil was advanced sharply when distressed lots disappeared, because China put on an export bonus offer to improve the exchange situation. Oilmeals continued easy. Many essential oils, because of heavier imports, were cheaper. Senna was higher, along with a few domestic drugs. The trend on the imported side was downward, but minor. Spice changes were mostly reductions. Vegetable tanstuffs were unsteady, pointing both ways. Potato starch got a boost.

Food grade phosphoric acid was advanced. So was monochloroacetic acid. The copper influence affected bordeaux mixture. The upward trend in potashes reached some new items.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 6, 1947	Jan. 30, 1947	Feb. 7, 1946
151.6	**151.5**	**134.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
Year's av'age		138.8	133.3	128.2

Peppermint Oil Output Costs in Russia Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative George W. Gillie of Indiana has requested the Department of State and the Department of Commerce to supply him with all available information on the cost of production of peppermint oil in Russia.

Mr. Gillie, who protested any reduction in tariff duties on this oil at the recent hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, explained in identical letters to the heads of the two departments that he was deeply concerned over the threat of a cut in the tariff and the effect such a cut will have on the American industry. His letter continued:

"In the past, Russia has been able, under our tariff regulations, to enter the American market and undersell our American producers. This prompts me to ask what are the Russian wage scales, hours of labor, and other comparable factors in relation to our American standards?

"The production of oil of peppermint may not loom large on our economic horizon, but the industry is important and is a major phase of various industries accounting for $250,000,000 of our annual national income.

"American workers, however, cannot resist the impact of either serf or child labor production in Russia or any other part of a totalitarian world."

N.A.R.D. Fined In N.Y. Trust Suit

The National Association of Retail Druggists and the New York State Pharmaceutical Association have been fined $5,000 each and nine other local and county pharmaceutical associations have been fined a total of $7,500 on pleas of nolle contendre to antitrust indictment before Judge Alfred C. Coxe, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The indictment, which was returned March 26, 1942, charged conspiracy to fix retailers margin of products on drug store items. (a) By fixing the retail prices of such items, and (b) by fixing the prices at which the said retailers purchased drug store items from wholesalers. Drug store items were defined as including patent and proprietary medicines, cosmetics, toiletries, drug sundries, simple home remedies and other items customarily sold in drug stores.

The indictment further charged that the conspiracy was not formed with the intent of carrying out the purposes of either the Miller-Tydings amendment to the Sherman act or the New Jersey State fair trade law, but was formed for the purpose, among others, of fixing prices under the guise of compliance with such acts. The indictment made no attack on either the Federal or State acts, but was directed against the misuse of these acts in such a way as to constitute a violation of the antitrust laws.

The fines imposed upon the affiliate defenders were:—New York State Pharmaceutical Council, $1,000; Upstate New York Pharmaceutical Council, $1,000; Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association, $1,000; Consolidated Brooklyn Retail Pharmacists, $1,000; Nassau-Suffolk Retail Pharmacists, $500; Queens County Pharmaceutical Association, $1,000; Retail Druggists Association of New York, $1,000; Onondaga County Pharmaceutical Association, $500, and the Albany Retail Druggists Association, $500.

Rapeseed Oil Permits For China Exports Issued

The Department of Agriculture has announced that permits for the importation of rapeseed oil from China will be issued within the limits of International Emergency Food Council allocations during the first quarter of 1947.

This is IEFC's first allocation of rapeseed oil from China to the United States, department officials said. Import licenses for Chinese rapeseed oil will be issued to those applying to the administrator of WFO-63, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., during the first quarter of 1947.

After making purchases abroad to the extent of his permit, the importer may obtain a new permit for further importations. To do so, he must submit satisfactory evidence that arrangements have been made for the purchase of rapeseed oil covered by his preceding license.

Corn Marketing Quotas Eliminated for 1947-48

Formal announcement has been made by the Department of Agriculture that there will be no corn marketing quotas and no corn acreage allotments for the 1947-48 corn production and marketing season.

The action was taken in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which provide that marketing quota provisions shall not be invoked or continued in effect in case the Secretary of Agriculture finds a suspension or termination of these provisions necessary to protect consumers or to meet a national emergency.

Atlas Powder Elects Brown, Frorer Directors

The election of Kenneth R. Brown and James R. Frorer as directors of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been announced by Isaac Fogg, president. Mr. Frorer joined the company in 1920 and was appointed general manager of the industrial chemicals department in 1945. Mr. Brown started as a chemist with the company in 1918 and was appointed director of research in 1940.

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'Celanese' Trademark Cancellation Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeal has been asked by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., to cancel the trademark "Celanese" on the grounds that the mark was abandoned by the Celanese Corporation of America when it permitted its use under license by American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, in the sale of dyestuffs.

The request was contained in an appeal by the du Pont firm from a ruling of the Commissioner of Patents who had dismissed the company's petition for cancellation of the mark. The du Pont company claimed in its appeal that a registered owner of a trademark does not have the right under existing law to permit others to use the mark on the same class of goods in the same territory.

Hearings in the case are tentatively scheduled for some time in November, with a decision expected shortly thereafter.

National Starch Elects Halden Vice-President

Alfred A. Halden has been elected vice-president of National Starch Products Inc., New York, it has been announced by Frank Greenwall, president. Mr. Greenwall also announced that Arthur L. Pulfrey has been named director of personnel relations for the company and that Robert A. Bintz has been appointed manager of the Dunellen, N. J., plant.

Bids Wanted

Black alum, 20,000 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington, D. C.) schedule 9584, February 13.

Cadmium oxide, 7,850 pounds, Army Air Corps (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 351, February 21.

Drugs and chemicals, as required from March 15 through September 14, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) class 51 of Federal Supply schedule, February 13.

Ethylene dichloride, 2,592 gallons, Army Air Corps (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 348, February 18.

Fermate, 325 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington, D. C.) invitation 368-47, February 11.

Hydraulic brake fluid, 2,000 gallons, Navy Department (New York City) negotiation 884, part 2, February 14.

Indium sulphate concentrate, 132—30 fluid ounce bottles, Army Air Corps (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 346, February 18.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 13,782 gallons, Army Air Corps (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 320, February 21.

Motor fuel, region 5, as required from May 1 through October 31, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 9G-9433-R, February 19; region 6, as required from May 1 through October 31, Treasury Department invitation 9G-9437-R, February 21.

Oleomargarine, 66,292 pounds, from March 1 through March 31, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 83-S, February 11.

Paint, enamel, 625 gallons, Army Air Corps (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 312, February 21; 5,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (San Antonio, Texas) invitation 4, February 11.

Plastic coating, 33,275 gallons, invitation 110; 1,485 gallons, invitation 106; 31,790 gallons, invitation 107; Army Ordnance Department, (Metuchen, N. J.) February 11.

Rock salt, 80,000 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 1A-49455-R, February 14.

Salad oil, 10,000 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 84-S, February 11.

Soap, grit paste, 1,800 pounds; laundry chips, 1,800 pounds; powder 1,200 pounds. Treasury Department (New York City) invitation W-10732, February 13.

Soda, laundry, 90,000 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3W-47583-2-R, February 11.

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Market Reports

Corn Oil—Market was firmer with competing oils. Bids were advanced ½c. to 31c. per pound, tank cars, f.o.b. mills. Offers were scarce.

Flaxseed—Buenos Aires, Feb. 6.—No shipments of flaxseed or linseed oil were made during the week.

Cantharides from Russia were priced lower but nominally at $7.50 per pound but met severe competition from whole flies from China at $5.75. Little demand was current toward the end of last week.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading in bleachable yellow oil futures was active Friday. Market was firmer. New highs were made for October delivery with sales at 25c. tank cars and December at 23c., same basis. Other deliveries were unchanged at prevailing high levels.

Silver nitrate prices have been reduced 10c. per ounce, bringing the price into line with silver bullion available at 70¾c. per pound, the official quotation. The new prices on nitrate were:—2,500-ounce lots, 46¾c. per ounce; 100-ounce lots, 47¾c.

Soybean Oil—Crude oil sales were noted at 27½c. per pound, tank cars, f.o.b. mills for February shipment. Market was strong with additional bids at this figure reported.

Butyl, the special purpose synthetic rubber with high air-retaining properties, may now be used in the manufacture of tire tubes of all sizes and types, the Civilian Production Administration has announced.

Natural rubber latex now will be permitted in rubber cement used in some shoe manufacturing processes when specifically authorized by the Civilian Production Administration, the agency has announced.

Surplus Materials, Equipment Offered

The following items in the categories of chemicals and related materials and commodities are included among the offerings in current sales by the War Assets Administration:—

Carbon dioxide, cylinders, 7¼ pounds each, 438; 5 pounds each, thirty-three; 3.62 pounds each, fifty-five; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Carbon dioxide, 3.68 pounds, and nitrogen, 200 PSI, thirteen cylinders; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Carbon tetrachloride, 5-R, 55-gallon drums, 1,047 gallons; Buffalo, N. Y., NYO-71-1162, 65 cents per gallon.

Charcoal, heat-treating, bags, 5,375 pounds; Buffalo, N. Y., NYO-71-1162, 2 cents per pound.

Dye, blue inspection, liquid, 209 gallons; Buffalo, N. Y., NYO-71-1162, $1.32 per gallon.

Grease, air craft lubricating, 1-pound cans, 5,542 pounds; Harrisburg, Pa., 8-915-09, February 14.

Insect repellent, 2-ounce bottles, 8,042,606 bottles; Philadelphia, PHO-18-437, February 14 (minimum, 25,056 bottles).

Napolen, 61,600 pounds; Buffalo, N. Y., NYO-71-1162, 10 cuts per pound.

Oil, mineral seal, 56-gallon drums, 2,035 gallons; Harrisburg, Pa., 8-915-09, February 14.

Oxygen, three lots, 9,414 cylinders; Philadelphia; PHO-71-438, February 24.

Resin, Merbon B, 12,700 pounds; Newburgh, N. Y., NYO-71-1162, 33 cents per pound; Rochocite, 60 percent solution, 1,450 gallons; same offer; 7 cents per gallon.

Silica gel, 3,350 pounds; Harrisburg, Pa., 8-915-09, February 14.

Several lots of steel cylinders are included in current surplus offers. These include:—

Carbon dioxide, fifty-six; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Freon, 50-pound, 27,000; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Oxygen, breathing, twenty-five; Harrisburg, Pa., 8-915-09, February 14; 721; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Oxygen, high-pressure breathing, 150; Philadelphia, PHO-71-438, February 24.

Oxygen, welding, thirteen; Harrisburg, Pa., 8-915-09, February 14.

Overseth Now Secretary Of Calif. Fertilizer Ass'n

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr Oliver E. Overseth, secretary of the committee on fertilizers of the old Combined Food Board and later secretary of the International Emergency Food Council, has resigned to become secretary of the California Fertilizer Association, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Allocation Control For Certain Items Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman's request for a continuance of his authority to direct the distribution of a limited number of scarce commodities under title III of the second war powers act was received with mixed feelings in congressional quarters last week, with strong indications that only part of his request will be granted.

Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, leader of the Republicans in the senate, said that, while he would not object to continuing controls on sugar and maybe controls over some other commodities if they can be shown to be necessary, he would not go along with any grant of powers to meet a national emergency we do not now forsee.

The President asked extension of allocation controls over such food items as fats and oils, rice, sugar, meat and meat products, and dairy products. and such industrial items as cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, rubber, tin and antimony, streptomycin, automobiles, tractors and freight cars.

He also asked for a one-year extension, until March 31, 1948, of title I, authorizing the Maritime Commission to operate certain shipping lines, and title V, permitting the operation of ships under less restrictive rules as to equipment and manning than would otherwise be the case.

In justification of continued control over cinchona bark and alkaloids, the President pointed out that these are chiefly supplied by the Netherlands East Indies, and adequate imports from this source are uncertain. He said the estimated civilian deficiency for the year ended July, 1947, is over 3,000,000 ounces of quinine and 70,000 ounces of quinidine. So long as such a shortage continues, the most vital medical uses must be given top priority, he stated.

With respect to fats and oils, the President said:—

"Fats and oils are among the commodities in shortest world supply.

—*Continued on page* 55

Odorless Depilatory Patent Upheld

Infringement of a patent owned by Sales Affiliates, Inc., New York, covering the use of mercaptans (e.g. thioglycolic acid and thioglycerol) in an odorless depilatory was held in a decision handed down by Judge W. C. Coleman, in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland last week.

The decision held that Patent No. 2,352,524, for a depilatory, invented by Ralph L. Evans and Everett G. McDonough, and owned by Sales Affiliates, Inc., of New York, was infringed by the depilatory product "Sleek," made and distributed by Elizabeth Arden, Inc., and sold in Maryland by the Hutzler Brothers Company of Maryland; and also by the depilatory product "Nair," made and sold by Carter Products, Inc., manufacturer of 'Arrid' deodorant.

The decision entitles the patent owners to injunction against further manufacture, sale or use of the infringing depilatories and refers the case to a special master to determine the amount of profit and damages to be awarded to Sales Affiliates.

Other similar depilatories already licensed under the Evans and McDonough patents are 'Imra,' sold by a subsidiary of the Schering Corporation of New Jersey, and 'X-Bazin,' sold by Hall & Ruckel of New York.

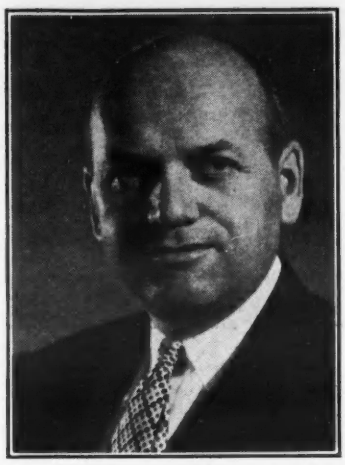
Scientific Development Data Bill Reintroduced

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator J. William Fullbright of Arkansas has reintroduced his bill of last session, with some modifications, for coordinating the dissemination of government information on scientific developments and research. The bill, S493, provides for centralizing the dissemination of this information in the Department of Commerce.

Other sections of the bill provide for basic technical aids and services to businessmen and inventors, extends the present authorization of certain funds for research and development, and establishes regulations whereby activities under the bill should be self-sustaining at least in part.

Mutual Co. Sales Head



Thomas F. Moore has been appointed sales manager of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, according to George A. Benington, president. Mr. Moore has been with the company since 1943. Prior to that he was associated for seven years with the General Chemical Company, first in New York and Cleveland, and then as manager of its Detroit sales office.

Patent Improvement Pacts Held Valid

Patent agreements requiring licensees to assign patentable improvements back to the patent owner were held valid by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in a five-to-four decision reversing a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The case had been appealed to the high court by the Transparent-Wrap Machine Corporation, New York, owner of a patented machine that makes transparent packages and fills them with articles. It entered into an agreement with Stokes & Smith Company, Philadelphia, to make and sell the machines, with a provision in the agreement that the patent's users assign any improvements on the ma-

—*Continued on page* 35

Van Ameringen-Haebler Elects Vice-President

Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., manufacturer of aromatic essentials, New York, has elected Ernest Shiftan as a vice-president. He has been a perfumer for the company since 1939. Prior to his present association, Mr. Shiftan was a perfume consultant in Paris.

War Dept. Advised to Return Ammonia Nitrate Tonnage

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Department was informed by the fertilizer investigating committee of the house agricultural committee last week that it should immediately return the 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate borrowed from producers, and that future Army exports for use in occupied areas should be limited strictly to fertilizer produced in Army-sponsored plants.

The committee's suggestions were two of six recommendations made for improving the fertilizer situation facing American farmers this Spring as a result of the hearings held by the subcommittee January 31. Other recommendations contained in the report, copies of which will be available this week, were:—

1. That there be an immediate and careful review of government export commitments and adjustments to the end that fertilizer requirements of American farmers may be more ampiy fulfilled.

2. That the program of converting tank cars from petroleum service for use in fertilizer production be pushed with all possible speed.

3. That the responsible government official expedite and assist movement of Canadian fertilizer materials into the United States.

4. That the fertilizer industry, government agencies, railways, and all others concerned in fertilizer production and distribution cooperate earnestly and intelligently in a program of timed distribution, so that fertilizer will be available in specific areas for the planting and dressing of major crops at the time it will do the most good.

In filing his report with the full committee, Representative Anton Johnson, of Illinois, chairman of the investigating committee, said that except for the scarcity of nitrogen the committee did not believe that the farmers will suffer greatly from any lack of fertilizers this year, and by June even the nitrogen situation would have cleared up. For that reason, he said, the sub-committee's recommendations were limited to changes in administrative practices and did not call for legislation.

He added that facts developed at the hearing led him to believe that the present shortage of fertilizer is only temporary and that by next year there should be ample supplies of all kinds to meet all demands. New plants are being constructed in areas now short of supply, he noted, and others are in the blueprint stage.

Chilean Nitrate Supply

Some concern is still manifest in agricultural circles over the Chilean nitrate supply situation and the prospect of the 555,000 tons allocated to the United States arriving in time for use this season. But unless unforeseen developments occur indications are that practically all of this material will be in the hands of American farmers by May 15, which is the latest date it can be used by the cotton and corn

—*Continued on page* 48

Chlorine Institute Reelects Officers

S. W. Jacobs, of the Niagara Alkali Company, New York, has been re-elected president of the Chlorine Insti-

S. W. Jacobs

tute. E. C. Speiden, of Isco Chemical Division, Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, was re-elected vice-president, and R. T. Baldwin, re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The following directors were elected for two years:—

Thomas Coyle, of the E. I. duPont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; W. I. Galliher, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; E. W. Haley, of the Southern Alkali Corporation; L. Neuberg, of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation; E. E. Routh, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, and B. P. Steele, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The hold-over directors are:—

George M. Dunning, of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; F. W. Fraley, of the Diamond Alkali Company; R. W. Hooker, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; S. W. Jacobs, of the Niagara Alkali Company, and E. C. Speiden, of the Isco Chemical Division of Innis, Speiden & Co.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Republican leaders are facing a split in their party ranks over the tariff question of such wide proportions as to be the cause of much concern. The result is that efforts are now underway to seek an agreement with the Department of State on the conduct of its negotiations of the 18 proposed trade agreements that will make it unnecessary for legislative action to be taken this session.

The proposal that is drawing most attention is that advanced by Senator Eugene D. Milliken of Colorado, chairman of the senate finance committee, that the department agree to three important changes in policy:—(1) That provision be made to hear industry complaints after agreements have been negotiated and before they become effective; (2) inclusion of an escape clause, such as that contained in the Canadian agreement, in all future agreements, and (3) withholding of most-favored-nation benefits from any country that discriminates against the United States.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, the recognized spokesman for the Republican party on foreign affairs, is understood to be favorable to the proposal, and Undersecretary of State Will Clayton, who has charge of the agreement negotiations, is reported to be inclined to offer no objections to its adoption.

If at all possible, the Republicans would like to avoid facing the tariff issue this session because the reciprocal trade agreements act has only one more year to run. If they can hold off the fight until then, Republican policy on the program will be more settled and a more intelligent approach to the question of continuing the law would be probable.

Freightcar Relief Sought

Steps are being taken by the steel industry to channel larger quantities of rolled steel into the freightcar construction industry to enable it to close up the gap between new car production and retirement of old rolling stock New car production has been averaging around 3,500 a month, while retirement of cars for repairs or obsolescence has been averaging over 4,500 monthly.

CPA has been up against a problem of how to insure a sufficient supply of steel for the car-building industry during the remainder of the year, since its powers to allocate or direct distribution will expire March 31. President Truman has asked Congress to continue these powers, but all indications are that no blanket continuance of the authority will be provide. Instead, authority will be granted only in individual cases, and steel is not one of them.

CPA held a long meeting with the

—*Continued on page* 36

Nitrogen World Output, Consumption Reported

Total world production of nitrogen amounted to 1,878,000 tons in year ended June 30, 1946, according to the annual report of the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd. This compared with 2,542,500 tons in 1938-39, the latest statistics available for comparison, because complete statistics for war years have not been completed as yet. World consumption in 1945-46 amounted to 1,800,000 tons.

	Metric tons			
	1945-46		1938-37	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Canada ..	179,000	21,000	49,500	10,000
U.S.A.* ..	520,000	611,000	188,000	332,000
Chile	254,000	5,000	225,000	5,000
America, oth. West Indies ..	1,000	28,000	1,000	38,000
Australasia	7,000	17,000	6,000	14,000
Japan ...	80,000	80,000	425,000	419,500
China	10,000	10,000	1,000	30,000
India/Ceylon	6,000	45,000	5,000	29,500
Other Asia	.....	.....	8,000	44,000
Egypt	.....	65,000	.....	77,500
Oth. Africa	.....	11,000	.....	18,500
United Kingdom	248,000	166,000	128,000	68,500
Norway ..	91,000	23,000	85,000	11,000
Belgium...	87,000	90,000	84,000	53,500
Holland..	25,000	80,000	105,000	95,000
France ..	70,000	220,000	150,000	184,000
Oth. Europe excluding U.S.S.R..	800,000	400,000	1,099,000	1,026,000
Total ..	1,878,000	1,880,000	2,542,500	2,456,000

* Including Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

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THE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL BUSINESS OF

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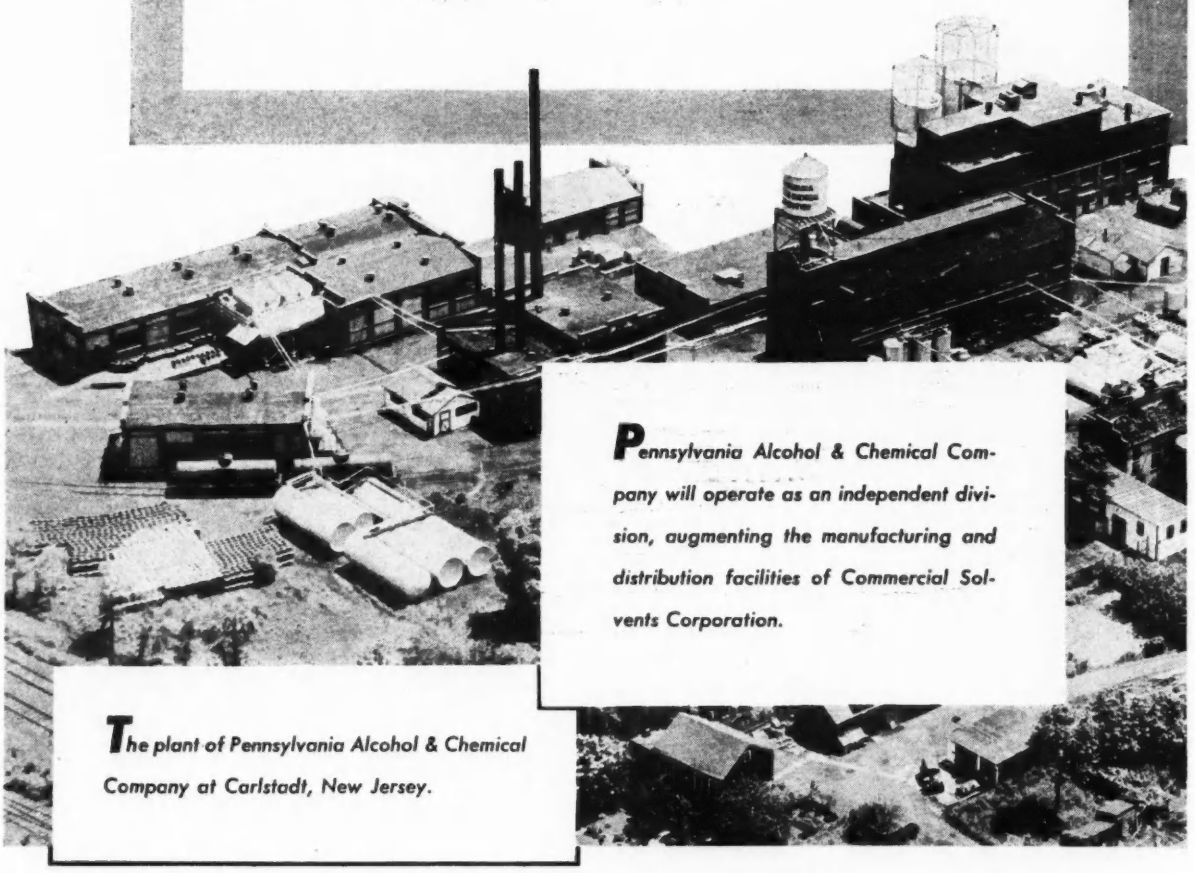

Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Company will operate as an independent division, augmenting the manufacturing and distribution facilities of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

The plant of Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Company at Carlstadt, New Jersey.

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Chemical—Starting point in making amine reaction products which have wood-sealing properties.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Component of varnishes in the bodying of the vegetable drying oil.

Resins—Increaser of water and acid resistance of polyvinyl acetate resins. Starting point in making polyhydric alcohol esters, useful as modifying resins for varnishes, lacquers, and plastics; also lower alkyl esters which form useful copolymers with maleate esters, styrene and vinyl esters.

2:6-Diaminoparatolueneazo-gammapicolinium Methochloride

Pharmaceutical—Water-soluble dye claimed (U.S. 2135293) to be valuable for medicinal use.

Diethylhexyl Phthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in adhesive compositions containing vinyl or other synthetic resins.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in vinyl or other synthetic protective and decorative coatings.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) for vinyl resins or other synthetics.

Dental—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in resinous compositions used as dentures or in denture mixtures.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in insulating compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetics, used to cover wire and in construction of equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as protective or decorative coatings for glassware.

Ink—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in rotogravure inks, stamppad inks, textile inks.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetics, used in making artificial leather or coatings for leather goods.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349-413) in vinyl or other synthetic protective and decorative coatings for various articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, and dopes containing vinyl or other synthetic resins.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in

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Association Meetings

American Management Association Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, April 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Eastern Meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 17-18.

American Society for Testing Materials, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, February 24.

American Water Works Association 1947 Conference, Auditorium, San Francisco, July 21-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, March 3-5.

Inter-Society Color Council, Pennsylvania hotel, February 24-25.

Metal Powder Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, May 27.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Palmer house, Chicago, April 7-10.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 9-11.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 2-4.

Natural Gasoline Association of America, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 23-25.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer house, Chicago, Ill., April 21-23.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, March 20.

Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 24-27.

Texas Chemurgic Conference, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, February 13-14.

Streptomycin Pretest Asked in Senate Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

The bill of the Food and Drug Administration to provide certification of streptomycin in the same manner that penicillin is pretested before it enters marketing channels has been introduced in the senate by Senator Wallace White of Maine. The bill (S. 445) was referred to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Farnsworth President Of Sun's Ink Division

F. H. Farnsworth has been appointed president of the General Printing Ink Division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York. The division is comprised of American Printing Ink, Eagle Printing Ink,

F. H. Farnsworth

Fuchs & Lang, E. J. Kelly Company, George H. Morrill and Sigmund Ullman. Mr. Fransworth succeeds John F. Devine, now assistant to the president of Sun Chemical.

Mr. Farnsworth will be assisted by divisional vice-presidents Harold A. Kernell, who will have charge of sales and policy of the ink divisions in the midwest, and Walter Huber, who will have similar responsibilities in the east.

The new president started with Sigmund Ullman in 1901, was named western manager in 1914 and subsequently became vice-president and

—Continued on page 73

N.Y. Quinine Adds Two to Research Staff

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works has added Daniel R. Satriana and A Loter to its research staff. Mr. Satriana formerly was associated with the General Chemical Company and Mr. Loter with the Lucidol Company.

Wins Baekeland Award

Dr. Saul J. Flory, head of fundamental research at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company research laboratory, Akron, Ohio, has been chosen as the 1947 recipient of the Leo Hendrik, Baekeland Award of the North Jersey section of the American Chemical Society. The award, a gold medal and $1,000, recognizes Dr. Flory's achievement in the field of high polymers.

QM Corps Seeks Testing Procedures Data

Suggestions from industry are being sought by the Quartermaster Corps in the revision of testing procedures described in specifications for quartermaster items.

As a part of its peacetime scientific research program, the Research and Development Branch, Military Planning Division, of the OQMG will review the directions for, and methods of testing, as contained in its numerous specifications with a view to bringing them in line with the latest developments in scientific and industrial fields.

Letters and material should be addressed to: The Quartermaster General, Specifications Section, Research and Development Branch, Military Planning Division, Washington 25, D. C.

Socony-Vacuum Plans Educational Grants

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has announced the establishment of educational grants to enable outstanding employees in its research laboratories to study for advanced degrees. One candidate, selected each year from the laboratories, located in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paulsboro, N. J., and Dallas, Texas, will be granted a leave of absence, with full pay, for a period not exceeding three years. The first employee will be selected this summer.

Candidates must have a bachelor's degree and must be employed by Socony-Vacuum for at least two years. Successful candidates, it is understood, will return to the employ of Socony-Vacuum for at least two years after receiving their degrees.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Seniority Provisions and Promotions to Managerial Positions

Of all the provisions found in a collective bargaining agreement probably one of the most important to the union are those covering the seniority rights of its employee-members. It is through the medium of the seniority clause that the union aims to derive its control against possible favoritism or arbitrary and unreasonable loss of work on the part of the employee. And when seniority is coupled with a "just cause" discipline and discharge provision, the agreement then, to the union's view, affords maximum job security and protection for its members against employer abuses.

It is, therefore, the rare case indeed where a collective bargaining agreement does not contain some form or another of a seniority provision. These seniority clauses may and do vary as between agreements. Some call for a seniority rule based on straight length of service, with the employee having the greatest length of service afforded highest seniority rights. Others follow the length of service principle qualified and conditioned by the further requirement of ability to perform and physical fitness.

Even where the seniority rule is alike as between two contracts, its application may differ in one as against the other because of differing provisions concerning its applicability. Thus some seniority provisions may provide that seniority shall apply in "layoffs," that is, where there is a reduction of the working forces due to the curtailment of work and the laying off of employees because of it. Others have a broader and more inclusive application covering not only layoffs, but the recall of employees after a layoff and when work resumes and there is a need for further employees. Still others apply also to promotion of employees from one job to a vacancy in another and higher job. Of course, the union will aim for the widest seniority coverage

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Wood Research Society Formed

The Forest Products Research Society, designed to meet the needs for a national association devoted entirely to stimulating wood research, development, utilization and production, was organized recently at a Madison, Wis., meeting of industrial, educational and government forest products technologists.

National officers elected to head the new society for its first year are president, Fred W. Gottschalk, technical director of the Americncan Lumber & Treating Company, Chicago; vice-president, George A. Garratt, dean of the school of forestry at Yale University; secretary-treasurer, William J. Baker, technologist at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and past organizational chairman, Bror L. Grondal, professor of forestry at the University of Washington.

Regional board members, named to serve terms ranging from one to three years, are Edward G. Locke, chemical engineer for the Forest Service, Northwest; James F. Hamilton, technical service director for the Perkins Glue Company, Philadelphia, Northeast; Jac H. Tigelaar, director of research and tests for the Haskelite Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., North-Central; Robert A. Cockrell, associate professor of forestry at University of California, Southwest; Carl A. Rishell, director of research for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C., Southwest, and Kenneth G. Chesley, director of research for the Crossett Lumber Company, Crossett, Ark., South-Central.

Cross-Section of Industry

Membership in the society is open to men who are engaged or interested in any phase of forest products ac-

—Continued on page 58

Antibiotic Research Activities Reviewed

OPD Washington Bureau

New developments in antibiotic research were reported by public and private researchers at a symposium held recently under the auspices of the Antibiotics Study Section of the National Institute of Health at the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

Some thirty-seven papers detailing the tests and research activities of the many agencies and institutions working on antibiotics were presented at the conference. While attention was focused largely on the two drugs penicillin and streptomycin, reports also were submitted on such new substances as eumycin, tomatin, subtilin, bacitracin, and a new tuberculostatic antiotic from a species of nocardia.

Although a number of similar conferences have been held in the past by the Institute of Health, this was the largest by far of any that has been given over to this subject. It was estimated that close to 600 persons attended the two-day meeting.

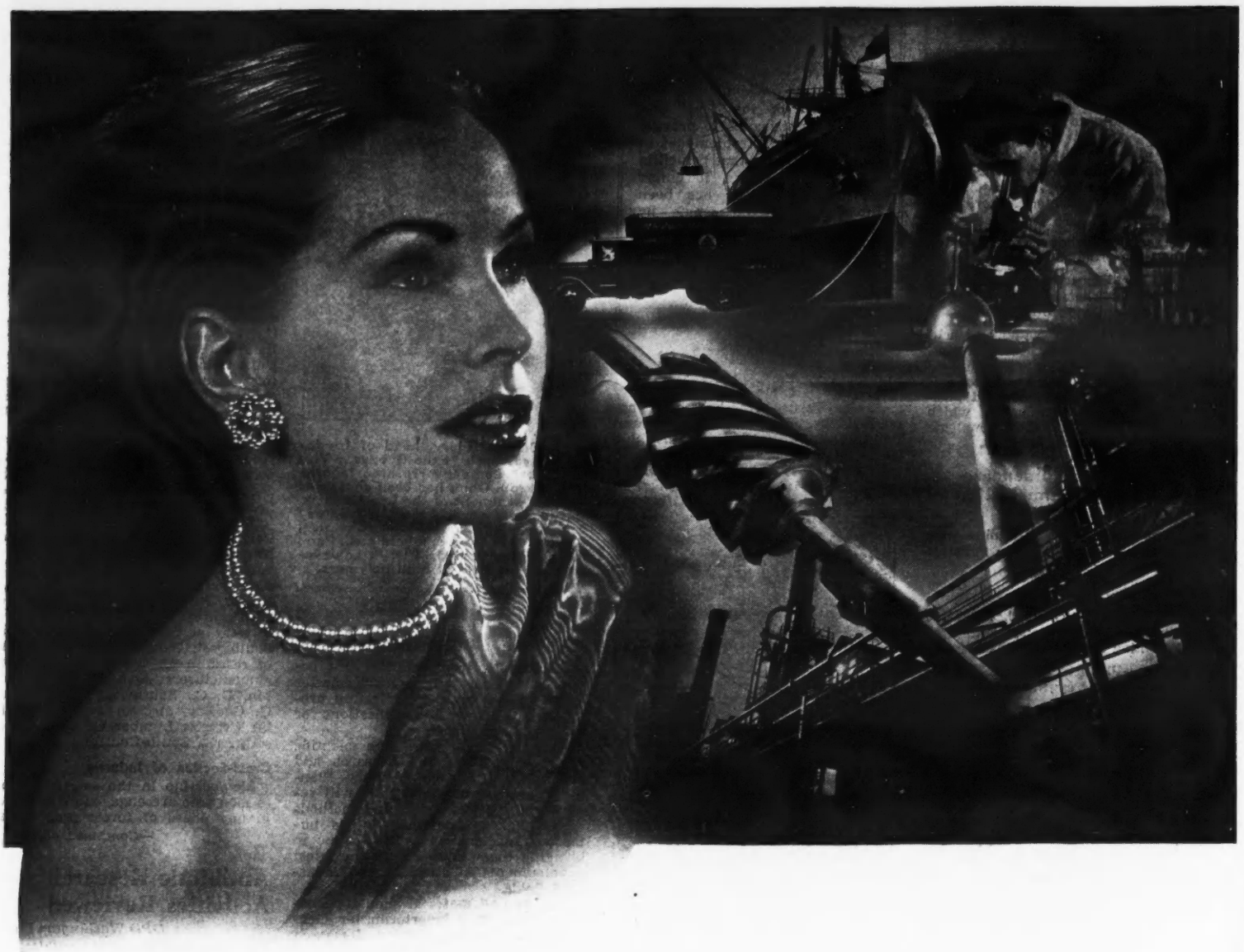
Among the more important papers submitted to the conference was one on the therapeutic importance of amorphous penicillin, prepared by Dr. Henry Welch, Dr. W. A. Randall and Dr. C. W. Price of the Food and Drug Administration which raises the prospect that commercial manufacturers in their effort to produce penicillin in its purest form may be eliminating one of the factors that is a major contributor to the therapeutic value of the product.

During the past two years, the paper noted, there have appeared various bits of information indicating that there are substances of therapeutic importance in certain lots of amorphous penicillin, which do not

—Continued on page 61

Witco Names Twombly Technical Director

W. F. Twombly has been appointed technical director of the Witco Chemical Company, New York, a new position created because of Witco's expanding activities. Before joining Witco in 1946, Mr. Twombly was an assistant director of the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board. His prior experience includes fifteen years in research with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.



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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

February 6, 1947

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - .12
3 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - .15
tanks ..lb. .08 - .09

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms......lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .33 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., powd., bbls. c.l...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22 - —
kgs. ..lb. .25 - —

USP, cryst., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.....lb. .60 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- .12
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - .12½
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - .10
Mechyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .60 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. ..lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms......lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.90 -11.05
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. — - —
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works..100 lbs. 13.20 -13.75
tanks .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.92
tech., works.....100 lbs. 9.90 -10.20
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.12
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.11.60 -11.65
pure, 30%, bbls......100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 - —
USP, 36%, cbys......lb. .1000- .1505

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .59

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.50 - 1.67
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls. ..lb. .90 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.25 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., k'lo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - -

Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk. ton.95.50 -100.00
paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 -105.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.122.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.119.00 -123.50
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.137.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
cryst., powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.104.00 -108.50
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.122.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.127.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.142.50 - —
less car lots, same basis..ton.147.50 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broener's, bbls......lb. 1.22 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots......lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, synthetic, cns....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Caprylic, 99%, dms......lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms......lb. No stocks
Castor oil, split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .20½- .21
Cinnamic, refd., bots......lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. ..lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. ..lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. ..lb. .23 - .24
kgs. ..lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls......lb. .65 - 1.00
Coconut oil, dist., dms......lb. No prices
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. No prices
Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms., c.l. lb. No prices
tanks, divd. ..lb. No prices
Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks ..gal. .90 - .95
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-296°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .566 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal., ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (230°-246°), dms., 20 Cal., ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .696 - —
tanks., divd. ....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbituf).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lo. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, 1,000-lb. lots, bbls..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls......lb. .97 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots...lb. .23 - .31
dms. ..lb. .14 - —
kgs. ..lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys......lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. ..lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis. lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis...lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots...lb. .80 - .46
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
dmjn. ..lb. .21 - .23
tanks, works.....lb. 16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more..lb. .13363- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13513- .1451
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.55
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.60 - 4.75
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.25
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 8.25 - 8.50
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.15
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 9.55 - —
USP XII, 80%, cbys......lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 70%, cbys......lb. .52 - .55

Acid, Laurent's, bbls......lb. .63 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms......lb. No prices
60%, dms. ..lb. No prices
Linseed oil, light, dms......lb. No prices
Maleic, powd., dms......lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs......lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .099
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .17 - .18
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .21 - .22½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms......lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Neville and Winthers, dms...lb. .73 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.30 - 6.30
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms...lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns......lb. 1.55 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns......lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb. No prices
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. — - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.75
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l......lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys .....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .80 - .81
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
natural, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls......lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms......lb. 2.50 - 2.55
resub., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.02
Pyroligneous, bbls. incl., ex whse., l.c.l...gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l......lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l. .....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebasic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., dms., works. lb. No prices
tanks, works......lb. No prices
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.lb. .33½- .34½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37½
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 90°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.60
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 -13.50
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.70
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 -17.50
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 -20.50

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .93 - .94
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.50
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.17 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .55 - —
dms. ..lb. .57 - .59
kgs. ..lb. .55½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs...lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs......lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls......lb. .75 - .90
Root, bls......lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots......oz.22.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials......vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots......oz.43.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials......vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .26 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .24 - .28
Adonis vernalis herb, bls......lb. .65 - .70
Agar .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Agaric, white, bls......lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls......lb. .40 - .45
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l......lb. .70 - —
egg, edible, cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.78
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
tech., cryst., bbls......lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31½- —
tankcars, divd......lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .161 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .171 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns......lb. .83 - —
dms. ..lb. .68 - .73
Butyl, normal, ferment. III., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .25 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .31 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1050- .1160
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .1100- .1210
tanks, divd. .....lb. .09½- .1100
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½- .96½
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .83½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½- .96½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .82½- —
Anhydrous 7c. per gal. higher
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .89 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92 - .96
tanks E. works.....gal. .82 - —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .93½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .96½- 1.00
tanks, works.....gal. .86½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l......gal. .895 - .928
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .923 - .970
tanks, E works.....gal. .835 - .868
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .94 - .99
tanks, E. works.....gal. .83 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD2B plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E...gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .943 - .1030
tanks, E. works.....gal. .845 - .893
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .13½
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .11
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works. gal.18.01 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.05 -18.10
tanks .....gal.17.94 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.06 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal.18.12 -18.17
tanks .....gal.18.01 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.lb. .0555- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0700- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .41 - .44½
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .44 - .47½
tanks, divd.....gal. .37 - .38
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd.gal. .44 - .50½
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - .47½
tanks, divd.....gal. .41 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethyl, dms......lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .97 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .98 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .80 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y...lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - —

Aldol, dms., works....lb. .15 - —
denaturing grade, dms....gal. 1.30 - —
Aletris root, bgs....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Algarobilla, c.l., ex dock.... long ton. No prices.

Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib. dms....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice, Mexican, futures, bgs., lb. .19 - .19½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs. ....lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs. ....lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs. ....lb. .47 - .48
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls....lb. .58 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb. .35 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .24 - .27½
Alphapinene, wks., South, tanks, gal. 1.15 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works ....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp....gram. .90 - 1.00
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 wks..lb. .20¾- —
contract works....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms....lb. .19½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .46 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .46 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .50 - —
less ton quantities....lb. .52 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms. ....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms....lb. .38 - —
lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 5c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminonvrine, bots., dms....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls. ....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. ton.61.50 - —
Ammonia, aqua, 26°, cbys....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l. ....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., powd., bbls., c.l., works..ton.32.00 - —
ton lots, works....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls. ....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. ....lb. .15 - .15½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms. ....lb. .29 - .32
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.lb. .06¼- .09½
cans ....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls....lb. .75 - —
dms. ....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. ....lb. No stocks.
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, jars....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .97
purified, dms. ....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 82.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point....ton.57.00 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.51.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.33.00 - —
Oleate, dms. ....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms. ....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls. ....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. ....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works....lb. .08 - —
dms., works....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, bbls...lb. .60 - .68
tech., bbls. ....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocpanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.10
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.35 - 7.50
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .24 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .21 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. ....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. ....lb. 1.72 - 1.95
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, prime, bots....lb. .87 - —
dms. ....lb. .77 - .81
Stearate, dms., works....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms. ....lb. .80 - 1.20
Angelica dom., atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls. ....lb. .65 - .66
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs....lb. .36 - .37
Chinese, Star....lb. .21½- —
Cyprus, bgs. ....lb. .35 - .36
Mexican, bgs....lb. .37½- .38
Syrian, bgs. ....lb. .36 - .37
Turkish, bgs. ....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
cns., bots. ....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. ....lb. .14 - .14½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .69 - —
90%, bbls., works....lb. .81 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines....lb. .28¼- .28¾
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67% cs..lb. No prices.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs...lb. No prices.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24¾- .26¼
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - .24
l.c.l., works....lb. .23¾- .25½
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .20 - .21
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots ....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. ....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls....lb. .25 - .26
Areceline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity).35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .14 - .18
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. ....lb. No prices.
Sulphide, yellow, bbls....lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, White, powd., bbls., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. ....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber, 6D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons) same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J...lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian ....ton. No stocks.
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex.metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. Refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. ....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. ....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. ....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. ....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. - - -
precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works....ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. ....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.90.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. ....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls....lb. .06¼- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots. ....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .50 - —
smaller lots....lb. .51 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. ....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., works....ton.45.50 -64.00
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis....ton.31.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y....ton.41.95 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines....ton.20.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 -12.50
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Root, bls. ....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms....lb. .70 - 1.20
tech., cbys., dms....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .22 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, same basis..gal. .17 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .17 - —
Benzophenone, dms....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .75 - —
dms. ....lb. .60 - .65
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, vbys. ....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Formate, cns. ....lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ....lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots. ....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. ....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. ....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls. ....lb. .20 - .25
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .23 - .25
l.c.l., works....lb. .26 - .28
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .59 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .25 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works ....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls. ....lb. .55 - .60
Bismuth chloride, jars....lb. 4.35 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars....lb. 3.97 - —
Hydroxide, bots., dms....lb. 3.80 - 3.91
Metal, ton lots....lb. 1.80 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns. ....lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns., bots., dms.lb. 3.60 - 3.69
Oxide, anhydrous, bots., dms.lb. 4.20 - 4.31
Subcarbonate, USP, dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 2.35 - 2.38
Subiodide, fib. dms. ....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Subsalicylate, USP, dms....lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld dest..lb. .13½- —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11½- —
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0632- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse. ....lb. .102 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .074 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .11¾- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse....lb. .075 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse., Trenton, N. J., lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
Vine A, bgs. ....lb. .03¾- .04
B, bgs. ....lb. .05¾- .06
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls. ....lb. .33 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.67.50 - —
l.c.l. works....ton.72.50 - —
direct process, bgs., l.c.l., N.Y. whse..ton.95.00 - —
barrels, N.Y. whse.ton.100.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works....ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.82.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.82.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.87.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .17 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.60.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .17 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ....lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
toner bbls., same basis....lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic ....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - .28
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - .19
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.96 - —

Glacial Acetic Acid

Benzoic Acid

Paraffin Wax 133°/135°

Sodium Perborate

Tartaric Acid U. S. P.

Para-Dichlorobenzene

Petrolatum

Rochelle Salts

Cetyl Alcohol

Yellow Prussiate Soda

Lanolin

Myristyl Alcohol

Propylene Glycol

Calcium Carbonate
(Precipitated U. S. P.)

Red Phosphorus

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Blue, violet tenar, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dye sare listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - —
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.76
Bluestone, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw bulk, Chicago....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., E. works...ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works...ton.75.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., kgs., E. works..ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.80.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 5% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% fine gran., bulk, works..ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.48.50 -51.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.71.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, fine gran., ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.86.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.91.00 - —
coarse gran., cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.53.50 -56.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00 - —
less carlots, same basis. ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less carlots, same basis. ton.96.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, lithe., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .29 - .80

Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .10½- .10½
Metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .62½- .62½
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .13 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - .04½
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .09¾- .09¾
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- .05
Italian type, bbls., works lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .05 - .05¼
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0550- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05½- —
Los Angeles .....lb. .06½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .06½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06 - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - .42
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .32 - .34
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .40
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms. Incl., wks., South..100 lbs.10.40 -11.10

Butane, indust., tanks, Group 2. gal. .06½- —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .26 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .25½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .26 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1210- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1260- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1150- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .47½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

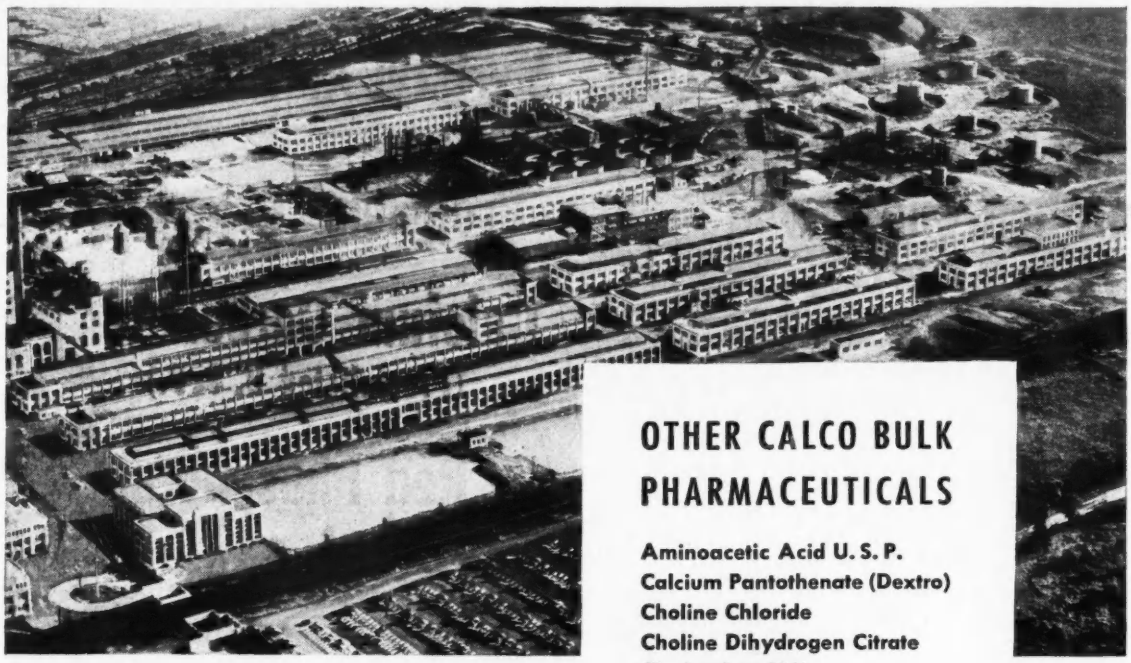
C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodine, cns.....lb. 4.49 - 4.64
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.48 - 4.49
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, divd.. lb. 1.55 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.55 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.91 - 6.99
Calabar beans, bgs., futures..lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .80
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works. unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works. unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works.. unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide, dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.21.50 -38.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.31.50 -48.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 8.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.21.00 -37.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.31.00 -54.15

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in paper bags, $2.50 per ton; for burlap bags, drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .83
Calcium, gluconate, AA grade, 7c. per lb. higher.
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, N.F., fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, 45-lb. cases, same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, powd., dms...lb. .40 - .42
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .25½- .26½
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - .13
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .06 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .16 - .17
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca., 100-lb. dms..lb. .19 - —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
less than ton lots, works.lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms..lb. .49 - .54
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .18½- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Calomel, USP, dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
fine powd., dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.60
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .54 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)....lb .56½- —
5 to 9 bbls. .....lb. .57 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .58 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .60 - .67
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .51 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .52 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .53 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .94 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .95 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .96 - —

Let CALCO supply you SULFA DRUGS



CALCO, in its great plants at Bound Brook, N. J., produces a wider range of SULFA DRUGS than any other manufacturer in the world. In these giant-capacity plants, rigid inspection from laboratories through to finished big-scale production assures a uniform high excellence of quality and an assured source of supply. This is why you will find it advantageous to look to CALCO for these sulfonamides:

SULFADIAZINE USP

"King of the Sulfonamides"

Powder...or...Micro Crystal

Sodium Sulfadiazine USP
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide USP (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole USP (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole USP
Sulfapyridine USP
Sodium Sulfapyridine

Detailed technical bulletins are available on all these products and CALCO'S Technical Application Department will welcome the opportunity to assist you in the development of special formulae.

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OTHER CALCO BULK PHARMACEUTICALS

- Aminoacetic Acid U. S. P.
- Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
- Choline Chloride
- Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
- Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
- Neocinchophen U. S. P.
- Mandelic Acid U. S. P. (and Calcium Salt)
- Menadione U. S. P.
- Methylene Blue U. S. P. (powder or crystals)
- Nicotinic Acid U. S. P.
- Nicotinamide U. S. P.
- Saligenin
- Thiouracil
- Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
- Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 7.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs. .....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .25½- .26
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .25⅝- .26¼
futures, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26⅛
Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .22 - —
Swedish, bgs. .....lb. .23½- .24
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .81 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .91 - —
35%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., c.l.. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.75 - 1.80
medium, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
India, cs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.50 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units. .60 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots. .....lb.14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .40 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. No prices
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. Nominal
shortstick, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
China buds, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .12½- .13
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Saigon, all medium.....lb. .32 - .33
4-10-4, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton.275.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.10.00 -21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms..lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, works, dms....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .42 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyrl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .51 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .52 - —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller pkgs., works.lb. .54 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .51 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .52 - —
Granules are 6c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.25 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., b c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs., futures..lb. .70 - .75
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.39.50 -43.50
bur, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
briquets, bulk, c.l., works.ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., wks. ton.50.50 - —
screenings, bgs., works...ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.....lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 9.00 - —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.20.00 -22.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.45.00 - —
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
multiple units, 3 cars or more, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2 cars, 2 works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
1 car, 1 works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis.lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, red, quill, USP, 10-in., can..lb. 1.26 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.02½- —
Cinchonine, small, cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .75½- —
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .79½- —
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .55½- —
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls., futures..lb. .80 - .82
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.65
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices.
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 5.70 -12.50
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .14 - .14¼
futures, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .70 - .75
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08 - .08⅝
refd., 50-gal. bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
l.c.l., works.....gal. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .10 - .10½

Spot Deliveries

CAUSTIC POTASH, Solvent
PHOSPHORIC ACID U.S.P., Syrupy
CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER, High Purity
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA, White
CAFFEINE, CITRATED U.S.P.
PHOSPHORUS, Red Amorphous
SODIUM PERBORATE, U.S.P.
SODIUM BICHROMATE
TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.
BLEACHING POWDER, High Test
SILVER CYANIDE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS
Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Coaltar, water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.00 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm. 9.50 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83½- —
feed grade, 23¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.56 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms...lb. .60 - —
solid, 3½%, dms.....lb. .67 - —
Naphthenate, 18% Co, solid, dms..lb. .35 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 3%-3.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .66 - .69
Cocoa butter, bulk, ship. pt...lb. .38 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil(see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed .....lb. No stocks.
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Condurango bark, bgs., futures, lb. .28 - .29
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks.
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Hydrate, dms. .....lb. .24½- —
Metal, electrolytic .....lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, 8% Cu, liquid, dms..lb. .20½- —
solid, dms. .....lb. .25% - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., wks..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .25 - —
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride-sulphate,* bgs...lb. .17 - .30
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .20½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., 100 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 7.35 - 8.10
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 12.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 12.95 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l...lb. .20½- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .22

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Pacific ports...ton. 213.00 - —
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. 219.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., lb. .06¾- .06¼
Indian, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06⅝
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Peruvian, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 4.44 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.48 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Corrosive sublimate, USP, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. No prices
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, mills, southeast, c.l..ton. 55.00 -57.00
Coumarin, cns., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 - .46¼

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil, coaltar, crude, tanks works..gal. .17 - .17¼
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .26½- .34½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - .39
tanks, same basis....gal. .20 - .21
solution, tanks, works....gal. .156 - .18
Wood beech, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb. .90 - .97
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .33
Cresol, special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., l.c.l. works..lb. .20½- —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .10¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. .11½- —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. — - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. — - —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures..lb. .40 - .41
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.85 - —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .45 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .48 - .50
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, paper bgs., works..ton. 35.75 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls..lb. .22 - .24
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .21 - .23
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.34 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.49 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.44 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.59 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.99 - —
white, bgs., c.l. ....100 lbs. 5.19 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.34 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.74 - —
Dextrin prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags quoted 20c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices.
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.47 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.50 - —
Dianisidine, dms. .....lb. 1.38 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., c.f., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, 5-gal. cns., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .33½- —
1-gal. cns., same basis....lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .5370- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .5626- —
tanks, works .....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., wks., frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .79 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether, purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33¾- —
tanks .....lb. .32 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .28 - .33
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27 - .37
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms. .....lb. .48 - —

■ Calcium Nitrate

REAGENT • PURIFIED • TECHNICAL

Available forms range from the four-water crystal reagent grade product assaying 101-104% $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, (35% H_2O) to the essentially anhydrous technical grade assaying 98% min. $Ca(NO_3)_2$, (2% H_2O). All are low in metallic impurities, particularly copper, nickel, iron and manganese. Such a selection provides a product suitable for any of the industrial applications of Calcium Nitrate, some of which are: in the production of rubber goods; starch adhesives; radio tubes and electric light bulbs; explosives, matches and pyrotechnics; in the preparation of heat transfer salts and compositions for treating incandescent mantles; as well as a number of patented processes.

*For Your Fine Chemical Needs**

■ Potassium Nitrite

TECHNICAL AND CRYSTAL, REAGENT

Production of technical grade Potassium Nitrite in commercial quantities was pioneered by Baker & Adamson Research to meet vital wartime needs. Now this Fine Chemical is available to Industry exclusively from B&A for a host of wide-ranging uses, including: regeneration of heat transfer salts; removal of scale from tungsten rods; manufacture of diazo dyes; as a rust inhibitor, etc. The fused lump technical grade assays 90% min. KNO_2.

Rely on General Chemical's

■ Zinc Formate

Another example of a laboratory chemical brought into commercial production by B&A to meet customer requirements. The purified grade offered is in white, free-flowing granular form, assaying 99.5% $Zn(CHO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, and low in metallic impurities. New as an industrial chemical, Zinc Formate holds promise in many fields. Suggested uses include: as a catalyst in manufacture of methyl alcohol; production of pure zinc oxide; agent for waterproofing cellulosic materials and weighting silk, etc.

Baker & Adamson Division

★ This is the second in a series of advertisements reviewing the B&A Fine Chemicals commercially available to American Industry today from the Baker & Adamson Division of General Chemical Company. Scores of such purity products await your investigation. To learn more about these or other B&A Fine Chemicals that meet your requirements, write or phone nearest B&A Sales and Technical Service Office.

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BAKER & ADAMSON DIVISION

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks carried here.

FINE CHEMICALS

B&A — BAKER & ADAMSON — QUALITY — STANDARD OF PURITY

FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19	—
Dilseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis	lb.	.37	- .47½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.36	—
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.16	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, rfd., dms.	lb.	.18	—
oily, dms	lb.	.05	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ten lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., extra, wks., South, c.l.	gal.	.06	—
tanks, wks., South	gal.	.60	—
steam dst., dms	gal.	.80	—
tanks, dlvd. E	gal.	.77	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.50	- .61
dms	lb.	.45	- .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Divi-divi, 35% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	-69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	- .60
reeds, cs	lb.	No stocks	
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetcs), 5-lb. lots)—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	27.00	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	3.55	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	8.05	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	17.00	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	5.50	—
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.05	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.00	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	2.55	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	2.55	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.05	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.05	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	15.35	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	15.35	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	8.35	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	15.35	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	8.35	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	10.35	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.35	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	8.35	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	13.35	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	12.35	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	21.85	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	7.85	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.35	—
No. 13, cns	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (number are those of Colour Index scale)—			
36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	- .60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208 Fast red bilue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	- .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
296 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.88	- .90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.53	- .70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .95
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.43	- .60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.53	- .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .68
465 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502 Direct azorin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
688 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.30	- 2.25
946 Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	- .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

1177 indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15	- .18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1073 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown—			
Brown, oil soluble	lb.	1.15	—
Green—			
1076 Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	5.00	—
Orange—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.60	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	—
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	6.00	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

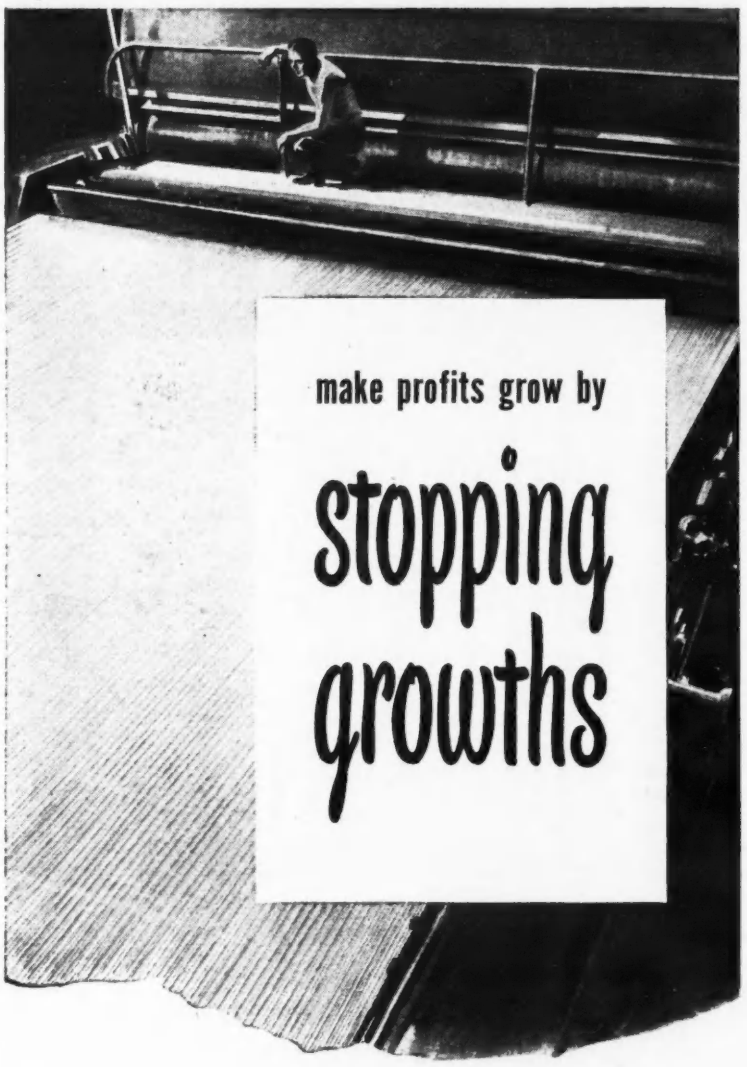
Yellow—			
16 Amidoazobenzene yellow.	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow.	lb.	.75	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
246 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	—
878 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909 New blue P	lb.	1.20	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1130 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—
Blue—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .62
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.65	—
632 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078 Alizarin cryanin green	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—			
10 Chrysodin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysodin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	- .32
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.65	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.54	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	- .75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	—
696 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	—



DOWICIDES curb losses of paper

In paper manufacturing—and in other industries where micro-organisms damage materials and decrease output—Dowicides turn losses into profits.

In paper mills, slime flourishes. And slime damage is expensive. Slime causes machine "breaks," defective paper due to spots and holes, and excessive wash-up time.

Conditions fostering slime growth vary. So do organisms causing slime—algae, fungi and bacteria. Control calls for careful analysis of slime types and application of proper killing agents.

Because of their broad effectiveness, Dowicides are widely used in slime control. They cut losses, too, by prolonging wet felt life, preserving adhesives and preventing mildew on lap stock. And they make paper, boxboard and fiber board mold-resistant.

In paint, textiles, lumber, leather—wherever mold, termites or bacteria attack—ask Dow to select a Dowicide for your specific use.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

CHEMICAL COMMENTS

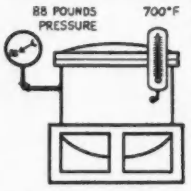
An Effective Thickener for Improved Dye Printing

Methocel, Dow cellulose derivative, has demonstrated unusual possibilities as a dispersing, thickening, and binding agent. One of its important applications is in textile printing. As a thickener for fast color salts and diazotized bases for printing on naphthol prepared grounds, it yields prints of exceptional brightness, smoothness, and sharpness of mark with greater penetration and efficiency of dyestuff. Methocel can be used in dyes either for machine or screen printing.

Coating Fabrics for Chemical Resistance

Saran F-122 Latex, a new Dow material for the textile industry, is used as a coating, sizing, impregnating and laminating agent in the treatment of fabrics. Coated with Saran Latex, fabrics are particularly well suited for industrial use where chemical resistance and durability are important. They can be made resistant to water, oils, greases, gasoline, acids and alkalies in the making of conveyor belting, tarpaulins and other products. Yarn and thread can also be sized with Saran Latex, making them waterproof and resistant to picking and linting.

Flexible Heat for Paint Processing



Flexible heating systems are a necessity to many paint and varnish firms, where high-temperature processing requirements vary widely. In one Midwest varnish plant, where processing temperature requirements vary from simple heating to complex sequences of heating and cooling, Dowtherm, the high-temperature, low-pressure heat transfer medium, has been installed. With this indirect heating system temperatures can be adjusted easily for every specific job. The company uses a 3,000,000 btu/hr. Dowtherm vaporizer for heating and an independent liquid-phase Dowtherm cycle for cooling. Simple controls permit the two cycles to be coordinated for a variety of temperature combinations.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .83 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .59
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
364 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
360 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite, green base.. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base...lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg, albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots..oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin..100 ozs.oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .56 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .96 - 1.10
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospital, 1-lb. cns..lb. .74 - .75
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85–88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
99% dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .21½- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- .19¾
USP, dms. .....lb. .22¼- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .00½- —
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .50½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .53
B-ethoxy proplonate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 96%+, dms..lb. .36 - .40
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .98 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Ethyl formate, dms., Agnue, Calif..lb. .23 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .39½- —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .53 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lo. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 -
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethyl-monoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime, USP XII.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Euphorbia, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22

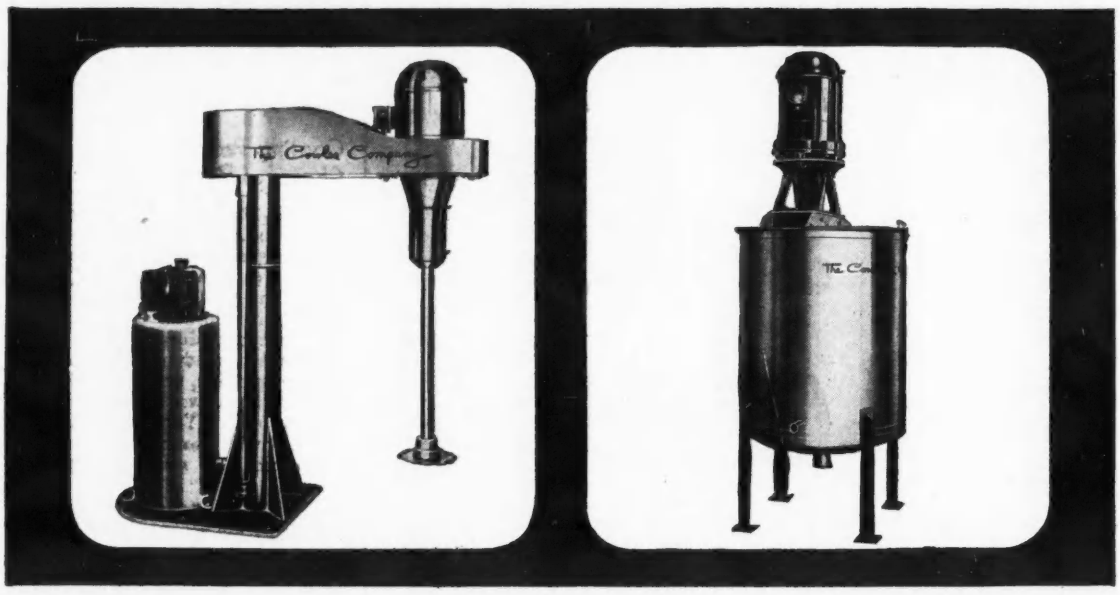
F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 22.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 18.50
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .13 - .13½
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .26 - .26½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.50 -21.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.135.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.125.00 -130.00
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 96–98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.27.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.28.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0595- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0645- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0495- .0530
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0545- .0580
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- .0420
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13½- .35½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .13½- .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06%- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0780- .80
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .07½
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3 tanks..gal. .04 - —
Gelatin, silver label, otns., dlvd. lb. .90 Nom.
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Now—dissolve or disperse 25 minutes to 10½ hours faster



COWLES DISSOLVER

the high-speed machine with molecular-scrubbing action

Two to twenty times faster than conventional mixers, the scientifically designed impeller of the Cowles Dissolver turns at a high rate of speed. It sets up components of laminar flow, resulting in interface shear between multiple surfaces of molecular thickness, each moving at a rate different from its neighbors. The high velocity gradients of these laminae subject every particle of the materials being treated to molecular tensions and scrubbing, greatly accelerating the dissolving or dispersing action, holding undissolved residues to low levels and producing more homogenous mixtures. High viscosities improve the dissolving and dispersing action.

Safe, Silent, Long-Wearing

Sound design and rugged structure . . . plus finely machined materials of high physical properties . . . all assure maximum life with minimum maintenance requirements. A high degree of static and dynamic balance has been achieved in the rotating parts, eliminating noise, vibration, splash and dead spots. Turbulence and aeration are thus held at low levels, though controlled aeration can be had if desired.

Models With or Without Tanks

In two models—with built-in tanks in capacities of 100 gallons, 250 gallons and 500 gallons, or for use in tanks brought to the machine. Motor speed and horsepower adjusted to the need. Explosion-proof motors on special order. Write for descriptive folder, or ask for a technical representative to call.

5 Years of Commercial Test Show Cowles Dissolver Up to 10½ Hours Faster on Typical Operations

Type Operation	*Material*	*Cowles Dissolver*	*Standard Mixer*
Gum Cutting	Rosin	1½ Hrs.	12 Hrs.
Synthetic resin dissolving	Vinylite	1 Hr.	6 Hrs.
N/C solution	Nitrocellulose	12 Min.	90 Min.
Tinting	Enamel	5 Min.	30 Min.
Pigment dispersion	Heavy enamel	6 Min.	150 Min.
Coating suspension	H. T. Clay	1 Hr.	Hrs.

The Cowles Company — Cayuga, N. Y. *Associate: Alexander Fleck, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.*

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

February ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1947

Sulfanilamide Activated By Urea and Urethane

Sulfanilamide in quantities insufficient to inhibit growth of bacteria becomes bacteriostatic when mixed with urethan or urea, according to a paper published recently. In addition, the author states, urethan increases the solubility of sulfanilamide at least two times and of sulfathiazole at least three times. The report also indicates that urethan improves the action of penicillin, particularly in the treatment of mixed infection of wounds.

Increases Soap Lather

To improve the lathering of soap, a method has been devised which consists of treating the soap with nitric oxide prior to the salting out process. The soap afterward was said to give a thicker and finer lather than without this treatment.

THE MONTH IN TEXTILES

A flameproof, mothproof, and non-shrinking wool is said to have been developed . . . Limited commercial production of nylon staple fiber — a material claimed to have outstanding properties of strength, abrasion resistance, and dimensional stability — is announced . . . A method for lubricating fibers at a stage prior to spinning is patented . . . Congress will be asked to enact a law forbidding interstate transport of highly flammable textiles, according to a reputable source . . . A waterproof and stainless fabric is marketed which is said to need no special stitching . . . A report on synthetic fiber developments in Germany is made available . . . The British announce a new organization to undertake research into the growing and breeding of cotton . . . A device is produced which accurately determines the amount of moisture in wool . . . A new finishing agent for cotton and rayon fabric, described as a water-soluble gum finish of low viscosity and good stability, is manufactured . . . A new dry-cleaning fluid is placed on the market.

New NF VIII Available

The new, completely revised and enlarged National Formulary has just been issued. It is said to represent the culmination of four years of planning and work by the Committee on National Formulary, the staff of the American Pharmaceutical Association Laboratory and hundreds of collaborators.

Ups Starch Solubility

The solubility of starch in aqueous solutions is said to be increased by a process patented recently. The process consists primarily in treating the starch with a soluble inorganic chlorite under prescribed conditions of heat and pressure.

New Shampoo Stabilizer

The turbidity tendency of shampoo compositions can be decreased notably by the use of a stabilizing agent, described as an anion-active salt of a monoalkyl sulfate, according to a recent patent. Lathering power is said to be unimpaired by the stabilizer.

1946 Advances in Drug Field Used Many U.S.I. Chemicals

Intermediates, Solvents, and Other Chemicals Supplied for Amino Acid Therapy, and Treatment of Leukemia, Malaria and Ophthalmia

The cascade of "wonder-drugs," fed by seven years of intensive war-time research, swelled last year as new pharmaceuticals hit the market and as "top-secret" labels were removed from many war-time developments. During the year, U.S.I. continued to supply the pharmaceutical industry with many chemicals, intermediates, and solvents. Among its major contributions was a new low-cost method for synthesizing the up-to-then rare and expensively-priced methionine, a vital amino acid for which wide use is foreseen in human foods, animal feeds, and the treatment of various diseases.

Also introduced last year were new therapies for periodic ophthalmia and leukemia, the dreaded "cancer of the blood," in which riboflavin and urethan respectively played prominent parts. Government scientists disclosed the development of a new synthetic drug, "SN 7618," which is said to be superior to both atebrin and quinine in the treatment of malaria. Familiar pharmaceutical stand-bys, such as ethyl acetate, ethanol, acetone, and butanol, gained new stature by their applications in the manufacture and processing of vitamins, hormones, barbiturates, "sulfa" and other drugs.

Low-Cost Methionine

Practically unobtainable before 1946, methionine is now available to pharmaceutical manufacturers for much-needed applications, thanks to the new U.S.I. manufacturing process which slashes costs about 97 per cent. Anticipated uses for this compound, which is one of the ten amino acids necessary for the growth and repair of animal tissue, include the treatment of shock, burns, exposure, as well as poisoning from a wide range of compounds. It is reported that protein hydro-

(Continued on next page)

New Scale Simplifies Solution Preparations

To simplify the preparation of solutions in which the weight of water must be figured, a new scale has been developed which is claimed to save considerable time for pharmacists and chemists because unit weights replace tedious mathematical calculations. The new scale is graduated into units, called "yagles." Each "yagle" is equal to one per cent of the weight of a fluid dram of water (454.6 grams).

Hormone Combats Ulcers

A group of American scientists have announced the isolation of a new hormone which is claimed to have brought relief to 40 of 58 patients suffering from peptic ulcers. The hormone, known as enterogastrone, is said to be derived from the mucous lining of the upper intestinal tract of pigs.

Mildew Resistance Tests

A summary of the tests used to determine the mildew and rot resistance of textiles and the effectiveness of textile fungicides have recently been published. Complete laboratory details of the more important tests are given.

In 1846, William Morton made the first public demonstration of the use of ether as an anesthetic. Since then, the pharmaceutical industry has continued to triumph over pain. Last year saw the introduction of new therapies for leukemia, malaria, and ophthalmia.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement*

February ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1947

Pharmaceutical Advances in 1946

(Continued from page one)

lysates fortified with methionine have been employed with outstanding success in the treatment of peptic ulcers and starvation cases.

Hope for Leukemia Victims

To the many victims of leukemia, for which no cure has yet been found, new hope came last year as British scientists announced a definite palliative effect in many cases when urethan treatments were used. The results were reported to be similar to those obtained from X-ray therapy which has been employed for some time to give temporary relief and to prolong life in chronic forms of the disease. Urethan therapy, it was noted, dropped the total white blood count to normal limits and raised the hemoglobin level.

New Antimalarial

After four years of extensive research the U. S. Government's Board for the Coordination of Malarial Studies finally came up with a new antimalarial, "SN 7618," which, it is claimed, relieves malaria three times faster than atebrin or quinine, and with fewer ill effects. An important intermediate in the manufacture of this drug, is noval ketone (5-diethylamino-2-pentanone), a product of U.S.I.

Wider Use for Old Stand-bys

Familiar chemicals continued to play important roles in the pharmaceutical industry in 1946. A stir was created when it was announced that ethanol was found effective in the treatment of rats' cancer, but the greatest pharmaceutical manufacturing use for this compound was still found in the processing of vitamins, hormones, and plant extracts. Other solvents, such as amyl alcohol, amyl acetate, butanol, and acetone entered into the same type of processing. Riboflavin extracts were suggested as a cure for periodic ophthalmia, "moon blindness," a disease common to horses. Diethyl carbonate and diethyl oxalate were used in the preparation of barbiturates; ethyl acetoacetate in the manufacture of antimalarials, leucine, antipyrine, and Vitamin B_1; and ethyl acetate in the processing of "sulfa" drugs, such as sulfadiazine.

25,000 ATTEND FIRST AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES SHOW SINCE PEARL HARBOR

More than 450 exhibitors displayed products ranging from seat covers to hydraulic springs at the Automotive Service Industries show held recently at Atlantic City under the joint sponsorship of the MEMA and the MEWA. The show attracted about 25,000 visitors. Shown here at the U.S.I. booth, left to right are: J. F. Creamer, Horton, Gallo, Creamer Co., W. J. Fried, U.S.I., J. T. Fleming, Horton, Gallo, Creamer Co., W. W. Newell, U.S.I., A. E. Tongue, U.S.I., H. L. Snyder, Jr., U.S.I., T. M. Bennett, U.S.I., J. Blessing, Harrisburg Auto Parts Co., and E. B. Mower, George W. Myers Co.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A modified carnauba wax, having an alleged melting point of 178-180 degrees F, is recommended by the manufacturer for use in self-polishing floor waxes, and in the production of carbon paper and carbon inks. **(No. 159)**

USI

An easy method for testing tension in a strand of thread, yarn, or cord is said to be supplied by a new tensometer which measures tension directly in pounds. Clipped on a moving continuous cord, the instrument is reported to record fluctuations with a minimum of error. **(No. 160)**

USI

Quantitative test papers for determining concentrations of quaternary ammonium compounds are now on the market. Strength in parts per million is rapidly measured merely by dipping the papers in the solution, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 161)**

USI

A "fool-proof" liquid adhesive, stated to require no catalyst or special preparation for use, is described as a tough, flexible cement having a six-months' minimum package stability. The manufacturer states that the adhesive can be applied without thinning by brushing, roller coating, or dipping. **(No. 162)**

USI

An odorless lanolin, said to be applicable to the manufacture of cosmetics, is reported to have a new non-darkening pale color. **(No. 163)**

USI

A lighter-than-cork insulating material is described as a cellular rubber that will not absorb moisture and is fire-resistant, rot-resistant, and unaffected by acids, oil, vermin, and termites. Said to be a more efficient insulator than cork, it is specially recommended for refrigerator trucks. **(No. 164)**

USI

Four types of phenolic cements, designed primarily for acid-proof brick or tile in the construction of acid tanks, pulp digesters, acid towers, and floors, have been developed. Supplied as powders, the cements are reported to set in 4 to 6 hours at room temperature and to retain their physical properties over a wide temperature range. **(No. 165)**

USI

A new rubber accelerator, which is alleged to make tires more resistant to thread cracking and ply separation, has been announced. It is said to be especially beneficial in the processing of synthetic rubber. **(No. 166)**

USI

A new fungicide and spray adjuvant that will not wash off in rain or dew, according to the manufacturer, is described as an air-drying adhesive which can be used as a carrier for insecticides and other fungicides. The compound is mixed with water and can be used in all standard equipment, it is stated. **(No. 167)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%
Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

*Registered Trade Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates
*Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Curbay Special Liquid

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan
dl-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

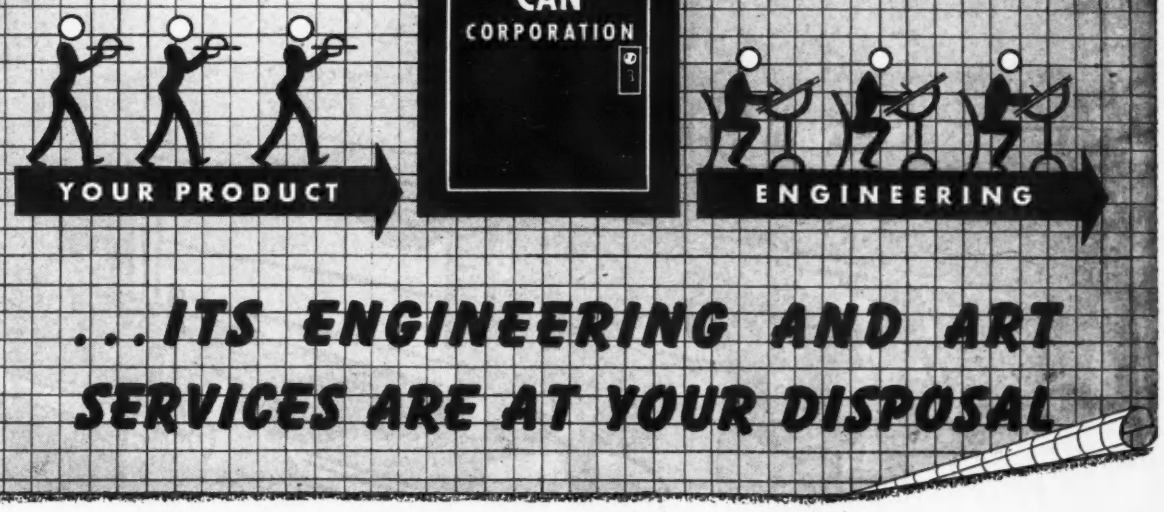
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 -12.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .21 - —
30/56, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - .22½
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- .23½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
297-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
4461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .45 - .60
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .35 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .65½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .65½- .75½
tanks .....lb. .65 - .75
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .65½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .65½- .75½
tanks .....lb. .65 - .75
refined, B.P., 99%, dms., c.l..lb. .65½- .75½
tanks .....lb. .65½- .75½
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .65½- .75½
l.c.l. .....lb. .65½- .75½
tanks .....lb. .65 - .75
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .65 - .75
tanks .....lb. .65 - .75
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .20 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.00 -20.50
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.00 -14.50
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.90 - 9.00
powd., bxs. .....lb. 9.40 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .23 - .24
Grease, choice, loose.....lb. .23 - —
house, loose.....lb. .20½- —
yellow, loose.....lb. .21 - —
white, loose.....lb. .21½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .29 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .39½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11½- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
24-26%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .32½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .34 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .35 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .36½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, bgs., works..lb. .29½- .36½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Green, phthalocyanin, tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 5.00 - 6.00
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .82 - .84
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .14½- .15
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asphaltum (see A).
Asafetida (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, bgs.....lb. No prices
East India, bgs.....lb. No prices
Manila, baskets .....lb. No prices
Dammar, cs. .....lb. No prices
Elemi, cns. .....lb. No prices
Ester, gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va....any quantity. .20 - —
lb. .21 - —
wood-resin type, dms., any quantity, dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .19 - —
Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .30
Kauri, cs. .....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca, bgs. .....lb. No prices
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.23.35 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..lb.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.50

NATIONAL CAN PROTECTS QUALITY

no. 1 in a series



. . . ITS ENGINEERING AND ART SERVICES ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL

In choosing a metal container, the nature of your product must be studied . . . its physical and chemical make-up . . . every factor involved in its transportation and storage. If you wish, our engineering department will help you match the can to its job — or our artists will apply their specialized knowledge to giving your product distinctive packaging with sales appeal.

With us, you draw upon almost a half century's experience with thousands of container customers . . . in tin plate testing for composition and metal structure . . . in sample sheet testing for size, thickness and ductility.

Future advertisements will feature the making of cans from coating and lithographing to shipping of finished containers. Step by step, these will show how National Can protects quality.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES AND PLANTS IN: BALTIMORE, MD. · CHICAGO, ILL. · HAMILTON, OHIO · BOSTON, MASS. · INDIANAPOLIS, IND. · MASPETH, N. Y. · McKEESPORT, PA. · ST. LOUIS, MO.

Hematine extract, cryst., No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cbys., cns., works..lb. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .26 - —
Hexane, 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .15 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .30 - .34
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb.17.50 -21.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.38.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .43 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .78
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Inositol, tins, works.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 150-lb. kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.42½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 4.65 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 -14.00
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -16.25
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 5.00 - 6.25
powd., bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
60-lb. cans.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .72 - .74
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16½- .17½
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, NF, gran., soluble, dms..lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .21 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .06 - .08
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .40 - .43
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, extra cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .1160- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .1210- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .1100- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

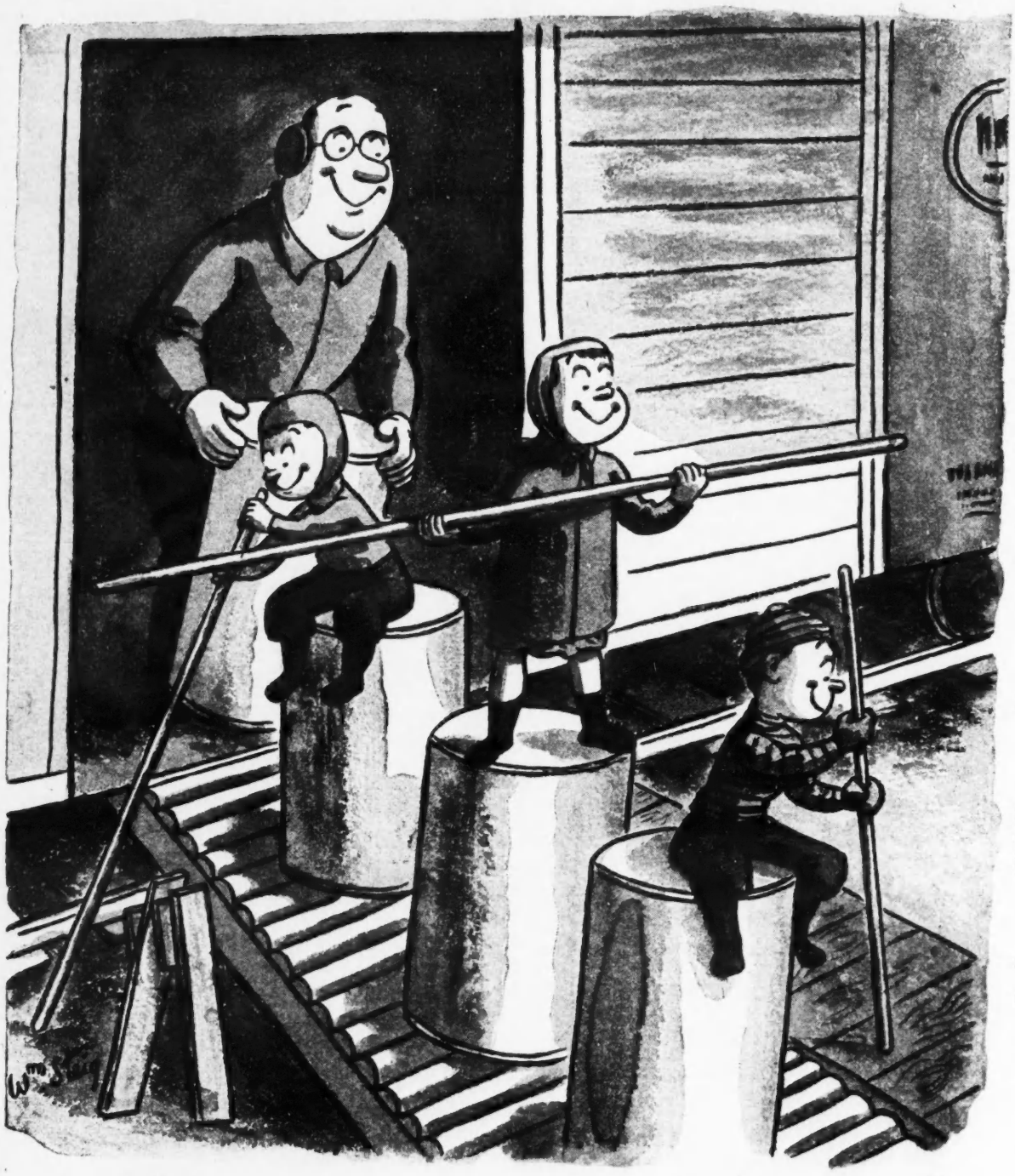
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .60
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .68 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04⅝- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-45 w.w., tanks. gal. .04875- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0765
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, cash, Chicago, tcs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Algerian, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .20 - .21
Italian, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, futures, bls....lb. .15½- .16
good, bls.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Turkish, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .17 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Arsenate, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - .22
1-lb. bags, c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- .29½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .13¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash, Wyo..lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - —
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls...lb. .41¾- —
Metal,[5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works.lb. No stocks.
Naphthenate, 20% Pb, liquid, dms..lb. .18½- —
30% Pb, liquid, dms.....lb. .22½- —
37% Pb, solid, dms.....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .15¼- .15½
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.. lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15¾- —
other points.....lb. .15½- —



"The bigger the family—the better the service"

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.

CONTINENTAL PAPER DIVISION

PAPER DIVISION Headquarters
330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

MONO NESTED AND CYLINDRICAL CONTAINERS

COMBINATION PAPER-AND-METAL CANS

FIBRE DRUMS The Container Co., Van Wert, Ohio

Sales offices in all principal cities

Although Continental is one of the largest producers of fibre drums in the world—we still cannot make as many as are needed. Adverse conditions have held up our ambitious plans for expanded manufacturing facilities and increased production. But when we do get rolling in high gear, you can be sure that Continental, as always, will give you not only the best in service . . . but the best in quality. Keep your eye on Continental!

Do you need a Free-Flowing Potassium Iodide?

There are many uses, in the medicinal, pharmaceutical, nutritional, and industrial fields, for Potassium Iodide.

And in practically every instance chemists and buyers prefer a *free flowing* Potassium Iodide – one that does not lump or cake.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Co. manufactures USP Iodides, also Iodides to meet the specific needs of each industry. For example, Potassium Iodide is manufactured as a 90-10 mixture for livestock feeds, the 10% being Calcium Carbonate or Magnesium Carbonate or Calcium Stearate. Calcium Stearate tends to act as a stabilizing agent.

In the medicinal field, for manufacturers of Tincture of Iodine, Baker supplies both Potassium Iodide USP, and Sodium Iodide USP and Iodine USP Resublimed. In industry there is frequently a call for Iodides in crystal form, as well as Iodine USP Resublimed.

Whatever your iodine requirements may be, when you have a need for a dependable source of iodine in any form, remember Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., ***Executive Offices and Plant:*** **Phillipsburg, N. J.** ***Branch Offices:*** **New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago**

Baker's C.P. Analyzed Fine Chemicals

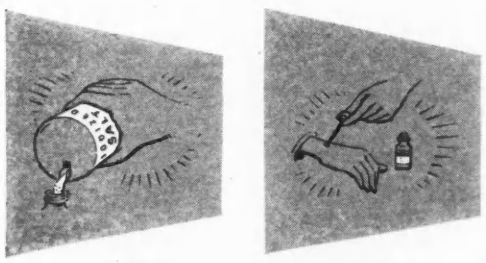
4 IODINE PRODUCTS MADE BY BAKER

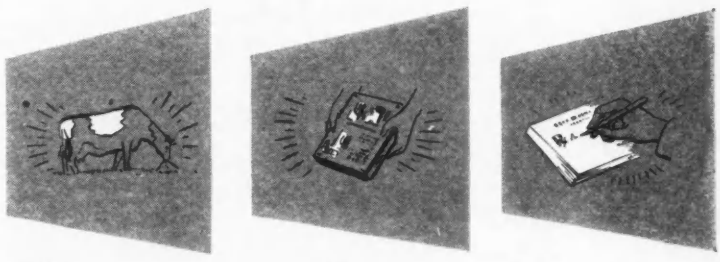
IODINE USP RESUBLIMED

POTASSIUM IODIDE, USP
Crystal, Granular, Powder

SODIUM IODIDE, USP
Granular

POTASSIUM IODIDE MIXTURES
10% Calcium Carbonate
or
10% Magnesium Carbonate
or
10% Calcium Stearate





Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .16¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .16¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .16½- —
other points.....lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .16¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .17¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .17 - —
other points.....lb. .16½- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .24¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.lb. .16 - —
other points.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .17 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .16½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .16¼- —
other points.....lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .17 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .17½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .17¼- —
other points.....lb. .16¾- —
88% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.lb. .16¼- —
other points.....lb. .16 - —

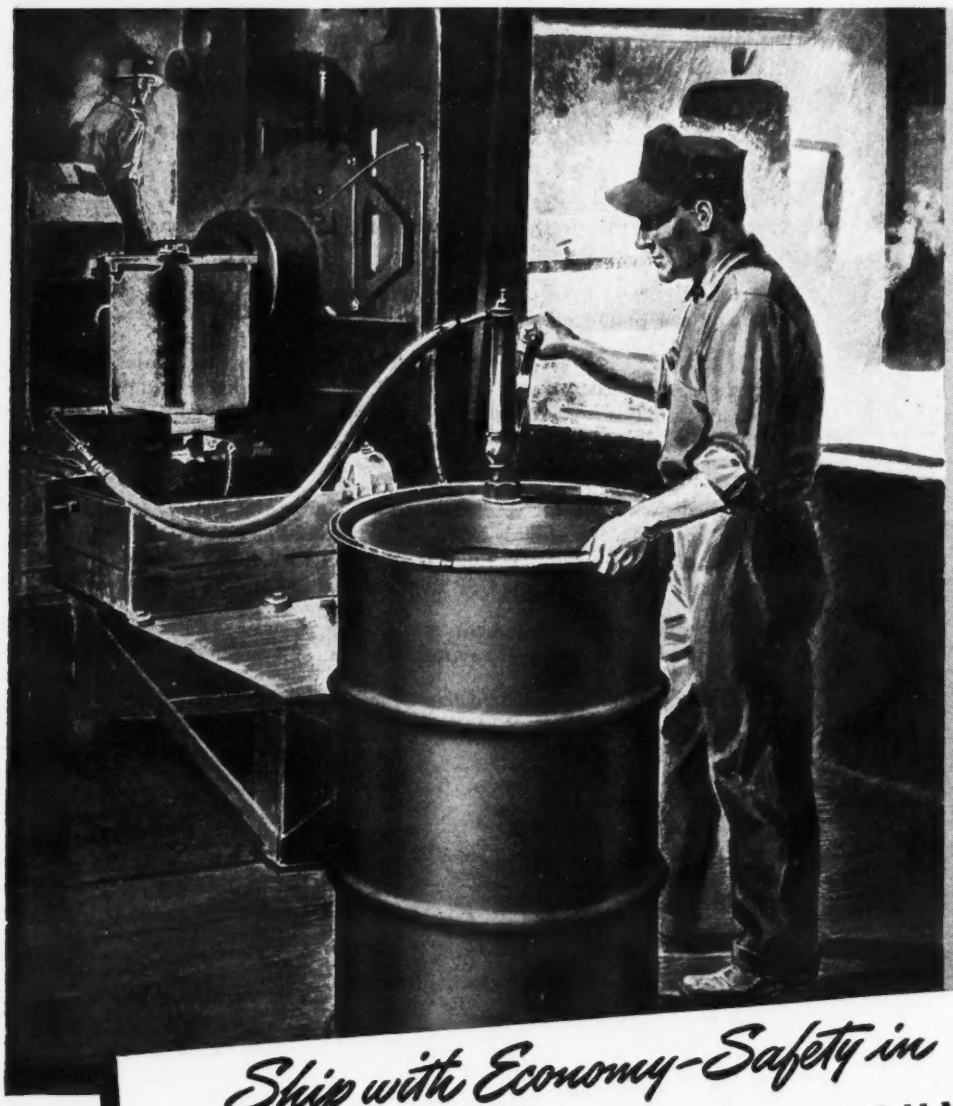
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .17¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .17 - —
other points.....lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .17¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .17¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .17½- —
other points.....lb. .16¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .22½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .14½- —
dlvd. other points....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .14¾- —
other points.....lb. .14½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .13¾- —
other points.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .24½- —
painters, kgs.....lb. .23¼- —

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38½- .58½
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38½- .55½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, natural, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .65 - .66
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works, tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Nawala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Springfield, Mo.. ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak..ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Spray, Adams, Mass., paper bgs. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, ground, bulk, works.. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 7.25 - 7.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
without leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, mills. ton.80.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14½- —
other points.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .15½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .15¾- —
other points.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .15½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .16¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .16 - —
other points.....lb. .15¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.30 - 1.48
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs. lb. .07¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .07¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 8, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage root, imported bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. No stocks.
West Indian, bgs., futures..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Broken, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, dms.....lb. .14 - .16
Calcined, tech., bbls., works, lb. .20 - —
USP, works .....lb. .31 - .33
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l. frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
Magnesia carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlanta, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, to N.Y.C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. 1.45 - —



Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

Ship with Economy-Safety in

J&L STEEL BARRELS and DRUMS

Your products arrive in factory-fresh condition when shipped in J&L Steel Barrels and Drums. They are built by men of long experience to protect contents in transit and in storage. In addition, if painted or decorated in your distinctive colors and designs, they constantly remind your customers of your products. Write the nearest plant listed below for information.

J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

PLANTS:

BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA. NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Magnesia, laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .38
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .52
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —

Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41

Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50

Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
84-87%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms..lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .42¾- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .44¾- —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, liquid, dms..lb. .19¼- —
10% Mn, solid, dms.....lb. .29¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .19 - —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .10¼- .11½

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.58.00 -61.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.lb. .35 - .38
Chilean, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices.
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices.
racemic, cns. .....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild. 10%, dms..lb. .70 - .72
strong, dms. .....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms....lb. 4.60 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks.
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks.
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, Group A, all grades, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss R..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Group B, all grades, dms., incl. c.l. frt. alld.....gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4 frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .51½- —
tanks Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C. Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco, Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ref., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
10 dms. .....lb. .16½- —
1-9 dms. .....lb. .17 - —
hydrogenated, c.l., dlvd....lb. .17¼- —
10 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
1-9 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .18¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .49 - —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .55½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .42½- —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .44½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all states West of Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms. .....lb. 1.80 - —
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .48 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70

Methyl chloride, indust., grade, cyl., works..lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works..lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration grade, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfgrs., cylinders, dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cylinders, dlvd..lb. .41 - —

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Formate, dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks.
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .37 - .38

Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks.

Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .58 - .63

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms,wks..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.20 - —
50-lb. lots, bgs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.35 - —

Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15

Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —

Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .0960- .1000
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1010- .1050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0900- —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).

Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Methylpentanediol, dms., dlvd., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
1 and 5-gal. cont., Newark.. lb. .27 - .29
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. ton.50.00 -60.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —

monsanto
pharmaceuticals

Benzyl Benzoate •
Saccharin, U.S.P. •
Glycerophosphates •
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. •
Sodium Phosphate, Di •
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. •
Ferric Phosphates •

Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. •
Caffeine, U.S.P. •
Phenol, U.S.P. •
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P. •
Magnesium Phosphates •
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. •
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P. •
Chloramine-T, U.S.P. •
Phosphoric Acid •
Calcium Phosphate, Di •
Acetyl Salicylic Acid • (Aspirin)
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P. •
Potassium Ammonium • Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. •
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P. •
Acetanilid, U.S.P. •
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate) •

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

MONSANTO SODIUM BENZOATE, U.S.P., is furnished in flake or powder form. Many formulators prefer flakes because they are free flowing, do not lump or ball, create less dust in handling. Both flake and powder are of the same consistently high quality that has long identified all Monsanto pharmaceuticals... Technical service available... MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri... District Offices: New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

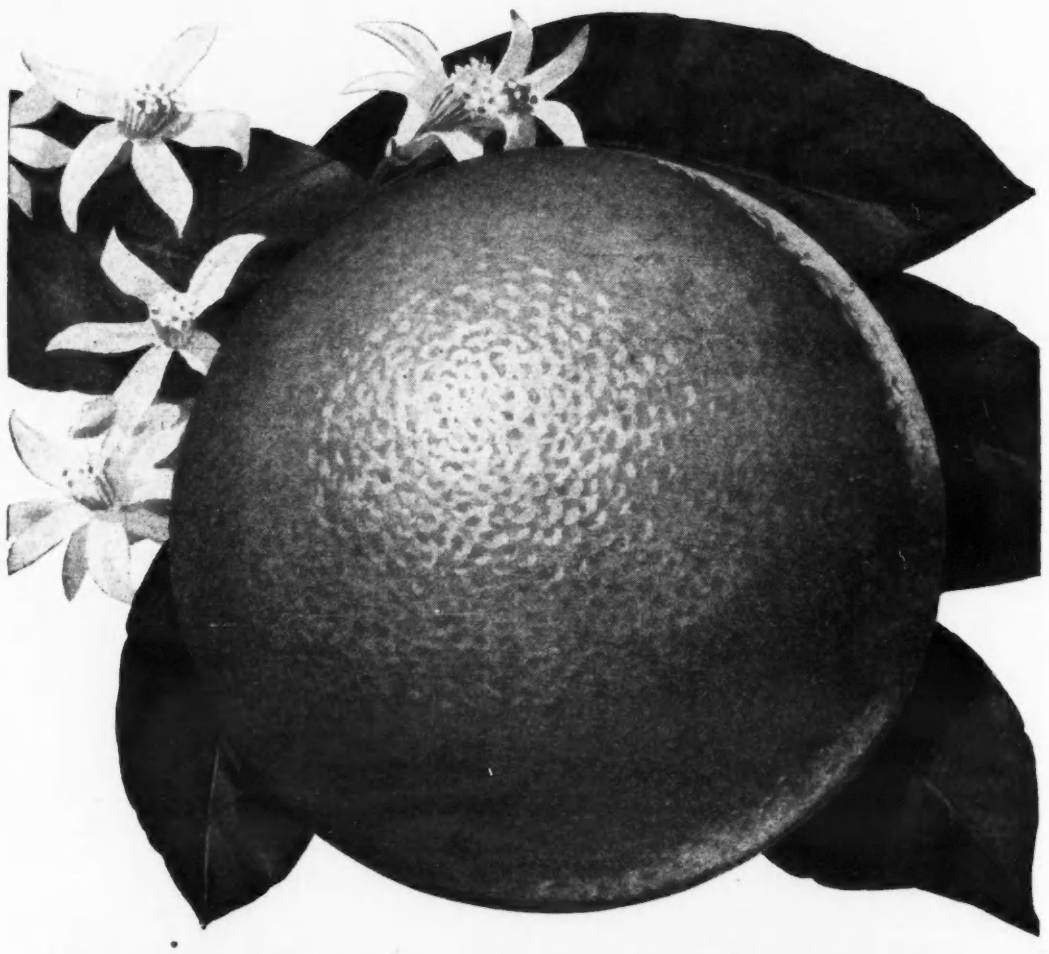
Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¼
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .19 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., **Ohio, Wis.**
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equalized with comp. points..lb. .06 - .06½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, works, frt. equalized with comp. points..lb. .05½- —
smaller containers, works..lb. .09 - .10
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks., basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis..lb. .32½- —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis. lb. .37 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.70 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 -12.00
25 lbs......lb. 4.70 -12.10
5 lbs......lb. 4.85 -12.30
Musk, synthetic, ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
oriental, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, f.o.b. source..lb. .08½- .09
yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
futures, f.o.b. source...lb. .17½- .18
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
Myrobalans, whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.42.00 -44.50
J2, same basis.....ton.39.00 -40.00

N

Naphtha painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. — - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. — - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .035 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. — - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .0410- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0375- —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.13.75 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.17.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Narolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs., to dealers, frt. allowed over 50 lbs..lb. .988- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nickethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight. lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 4.00 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.... unit-ton.3.80 4.40- —
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
M, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, bgs.....lb. .44 - .50
Nutmegs, West Indian, bgs...lb. .75 - .80
futures .....lb. .80 - .81
Banda, bgs., futures.....lb. .90 - .91
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 35% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100° C-140° C, industrial grade dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
sweet, exp., dms., cns...lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots .....lb.115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms...lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks .....lb. No prices
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns...lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.70 - 2.90
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.85 - 3.20
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns....lb. .75 - 1.25
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.....lb 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb 8.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb.22.50 -30.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 6.50
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
cold-pressed, U.S.P., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32¼- —
tanks .....lb. .30¼- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks .....lb. .33 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
unbodied, tanks.....lb. .33½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32¼- —
tanks .....lb. .30¼- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .22
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - .28
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.20
Celery, bots. .....lb.17.50 -22.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., dms. lb. .56 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -60.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Java, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut, Ceylon type, tankcars. lb. .21 - —
tankcars, Pac. Coast....lb. .29 - —
refined, Cochin type .....lb. .23¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. No prices
tanks .....gal. No prices
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots.....lb.17.50 -22.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works..lb. .30½ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .35 - .35½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08 Nom.
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works (see Cottonseed Oil market report).
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .36¼ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .36¾ Nom.
tankcars .....lb. .33 Nom.
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots .....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).



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U. S. P.

Oil, erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 50-80%, cns...lb. 1.18 - 1.48
70-80%, cns.....lb. 1.06 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.55
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.... per million units. .80 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams. per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .46 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 14.50 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 10.50 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.46
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l...lb. No prices
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l...lb. No prices
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb. 6.00 -15.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb. 10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.75
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.05 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks.
Wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.60 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.lb. 13.50 -15.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .3660 Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .3720- .3780
tankcars.....lb. .3560 Nom.
tankwagon.....lb. .3580 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .3260 Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .3300- .3380
tanks.....lb. .3160 Nom.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼ .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks. gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.50
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 5.25 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .30½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .32 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .29 - —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Neatsfoot, 15°, ret. dms., wks., lb. .52 - —
20°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
30°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .49 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 150.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb. 180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Officica, liquid, tankcars....lb. .34½- —
dms., carlots.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .35¾- —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago....lb. .26¼- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.05
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, Calif., 38%-42% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. No prices.
imported, dms.....gal. 7.25 - 7.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices.
tankcars.....lb. No prices.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks.
60% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks.
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks.
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks.
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. No prices.
Paraffin, 800° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .06¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls. extra, ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour same basis..gal. .06¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .06¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.....lb. 48.00 -98.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.lb. .30½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.lb. .08 Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .36¼- .36¾
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 2.85 - 3.25
import, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 7.75 - 6.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.75
c.l., extra, wks., South. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .61 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.gal. .80 - —
Pinneedle, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65

Oil, putty, petroleum, heavy, dms. gs.. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .15½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, dms., c.l.....lb. .32 Nom.
Red, single dist., ret. dms...lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies, lb. .28½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .32¼- .33¼
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.80
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 16.00 -21.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .23½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .30½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .32 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .29 - —
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.80
Savin, cns.....lb. 6.25 -17.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 27.00 - —
Soybean, clarified, dms., c.l..lb. .2813- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2850- —
tanks.....lb. .2713- —
crude, tankcars, mills.....lb. .27 - —

Oil, soybean, refd., alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .2983- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3020- —
tankcars.....lb. .2837- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 12.25 -16.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. No prices
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. No prices
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. No prices
l.c.l., works.....ton. No prices
tanks, works.....ton. No prices
Refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- .08½
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .27 - —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 12.00 - —
Tar, pine, crude, dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .36½- —
l.c.l., works, South....gal. .38½- —
tanks, works, South....gal. .30½- —
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms. extra, wks., South.gal. .57 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, red, NF, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
White, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
technical, cns.....lb. .75 - .85
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .38½- .39
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .40½
tankcars.....lb. .37½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .30 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 34.00 -42.50
Haitian.....lb. 29.50 -35.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms....lb. No stocks

Oil, wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., f.o.b., N. Y., 50-60 vis., dms., incl., c.l..gal. .42 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .44 - .48
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .47 - .55
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .51 - .56
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .68
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .66 - .70
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .69 - .73
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .73 - .77
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .80 - .85
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco.gal. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .47 - .50
100 vis., non-ret, dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .56½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .57½- .61¼
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .64 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .66 - .69
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .69½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .71½- .74¼
240 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .83 - .86

QUALITY + AROMATICS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

AMUSKAL
A high carbon chain chemical giving surprising lift to perfume products to which it is added. It also enhances lasting qualities—very little goes a long way. Economical to use. Write for sample and prices.

CETYL SALICYLATE
Try in your creams to improve texture.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

TUBEROL
Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

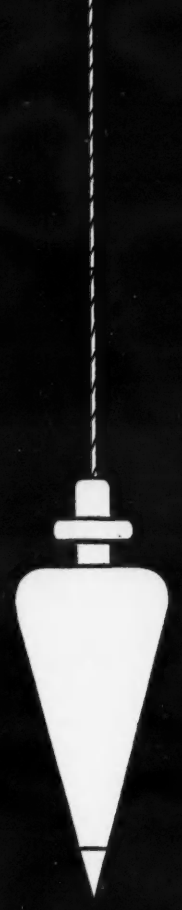
VIOLETTONE
A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACETALDEHYDE
Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

These are a few of our recently developed products.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

Cyclamal An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five times stronger. Economical to use.



Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -17.25
South, cns. ..lb. 3.65 - 6.00
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Wormseed, cns. ..lb. 5.55 - 6.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.18.00 -26.00
first, bots. ..lb.14.00 -17.00
second, bots. ..lb. 8.50 -14.00
third, bots. ..lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Oleostearin, loose, Chicago....lb. No price
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 6 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..lb.21.00 -21.65
gran. ..lb.22.70 -23.35
powd. ..lb.22.70 -23.35
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .05 - .05
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .24 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Texas, Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitronanilin toner...lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. ..lb. .87½- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .85 - 1.65
Persian, bbls. ..lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .18½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .19 - —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb. .18¾- —
other points..lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc...lb. .19 - —
Ariz., etc..lb. .19¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .19¼- —
other points..lb. .18¾- —
Orange flowers, bls..lb. .46 - .60
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Sweet, bls. ..lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs..lb. .27 - .27½
Portuguese, bgs. ..lb. .24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. ..lb. .35 - .37
Portuguese, bls. ..lb. .30 - .31
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. ..lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. ..lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. ..lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol, 50.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., works ..lb. .18 - .18½
Orthocresotin., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
works ..lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobensene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .09
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .10
tanks, same basis..lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies ic. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. ..lb. .45 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobensene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms..lb. .60 - .80
Orthophenetidin, dms..lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms..lb. .13 - .19
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .20 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots..gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
small lots, works..lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots..oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs..lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bgs..lb. .43 - .45
Spanish, bgs..lb. .51 - .53
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenesene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .06 - .06¼
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0610- .0645
125-127 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0610- .0655
128-130 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0640- .0670
130-132 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0665- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0695- .0710
135-137 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0720- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Parafermaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .13 - —
10-gal. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .40 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs..lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .44 - —
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. East..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Patchouli leaves, bls..lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls..lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bbls., 1,000,000,000 units.. 100,000 units. .21 - —
sodium, bots.....100,000 units. .27 - —
cryst., sodium, bots.100,000 units .31 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000 units.... 100,000 units. .25 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers ..lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3, gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07¾
28°-38° C. laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black, bgs..lb. .55 - .56
futures, bgs., Feb.....lb. .53 - .54
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point..lb. .50 - .55
sports, old crop, bgs..lb. No stocks
Louisiana longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point..lb. .40 - .41
sports, bgs..lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Mexican, long..lb. .50 - .51
White, bgs. ..lb. .58 - .59
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, USP, bls.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .09¼- —
Zone 2, same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Zone 3, same basis..lb. .10¼- —
Zone 4, same basis..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, same basis..lb. .10¼- —
Zone 3, same basis..lb. .10¾- —
Zone 4, same basis..lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .06 - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .06¼- —
cream, c.l., dms..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .08¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.. bbl. 1.28 - 1.30
Illinois ..bbl. 1.60 - 1.62
Kentucky, Union County.. bbl. 1.72 - 1.77
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. 1.19 - 1.96
Montana ..bbl. 1.30 - 1.79
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. 1.30 - 1.90
Pennsylvania, lower field. bbl. 3.30 - 3.55
Upper field..bbl. 1.76 - 3.30
Texas East..bbl. 1.30 - 1.80
Gulf coast..bbl. 1.38 - 1.98
North, North-Central.bbl. 1.46 - 1.70
Panhandle ..bbl. 1.28 - 1.70
West ..bbl. 1.15 - 1.88
Wyoming ..bbl. .95 - 1.70
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2. gal. .04½- —
No. 3.....gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.. gal. .0640- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.30 - 1.35
light ..bbl. 1.50 - 1.55
diesel ..gal. .0675- .0725
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .04½- .04¾
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- .04¾
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w..gal. .04¾- .05½
No. 1, straw.....gal. .04¾- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- .04¾
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04½
No. 6.....bbl. 1.15 - 1.35
range ..gal. .04½- —

When it Smells better ...It sells better!

• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

"When it smells better... it sells better"

PAINT
THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER
RUBBER
THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER
PLASTICS
THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER
SOLVENTS
THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER
PRINTING INKS
THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

and this holds true with a great many other products

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FELTON CHEMICAL CO., INC.

599 JOHNSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK

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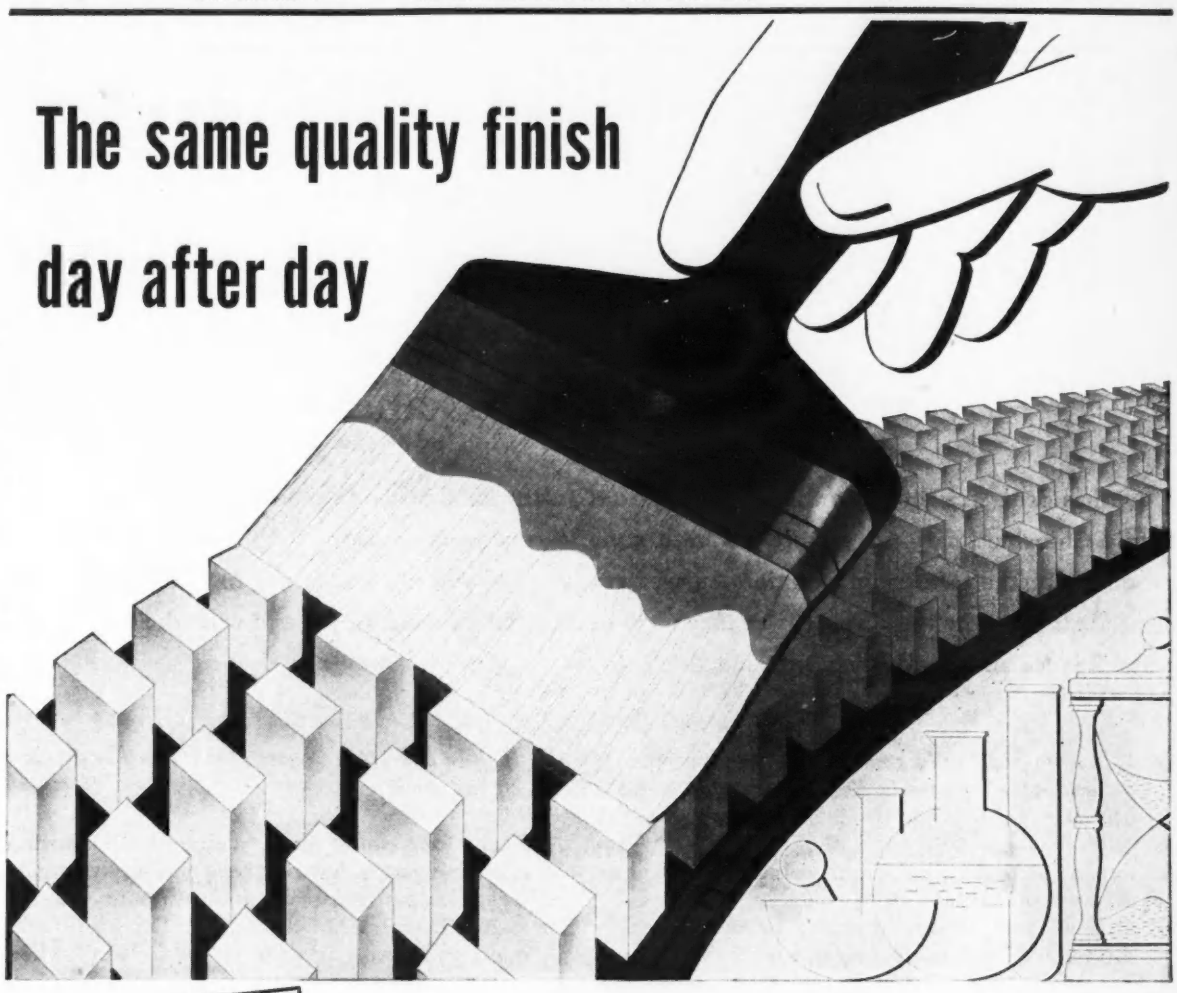
MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, at refinery, Pennsylvania, No. 1..lb. .00⅝- .07
No. 2.....gal. .06⅞- .06⅝
No. 3.....gal. .06⅛- .06¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¼- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.96½- —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.63 - 1.85
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.93 - 2.03
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.88 - 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me.....bbl. 2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.98 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.88 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J.. N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12½- —
Group 3 benzol type, tanks, gal. .06⅞- .09⅝
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .09⅛
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r., tanks..gal. .11½- —
205-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .11½- —
244-362 b.d., tanks...gal. .11½- —
307-860 b.r., tanks...gal. .11 - —
312-402 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
362-456 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .07⅛- —
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .14½- —
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .13½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .143 - —
Lancaster, Pa. .....gal. .13½- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13½- —
Providence .....gal. .15 - —
Rochester .....gal. .13½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .140 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .15½- —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .14½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .08⅛- —
tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12½- —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .22½
No. 30, tanks, same basis, gal. .17 - .23
No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17¼- .23
No. A-90, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21¼- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-90, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .13 - —
64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
E. Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12 - —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .09⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .14 - —
Chicago .....gal. .149 - —
Detroit .....gal. .163 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .165 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .164 - —
Newark .....gal. .13½- —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .13½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .14½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .159 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco tanks..gal. .11½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08¼- —
Stoddard (C.S. 8-53), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco). tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Pennsylvania, w e s t e r n, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .09
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14½- —
Detroit .....gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .13½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .14½- —
Syracuse .....gal. .15½- —
Sulphonates, 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- .10⅝
tanks, works.....lb. .09⅛- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- .10⅝
tanks, works.....lb. .09⅛- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs..lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .11 - .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- .13
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10⅛- .11⅝
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .87 - .93
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .89 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms. .....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-69% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
finely ground, 31% P_2O_5, same basis..short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, ea. lb. .33 - .35
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns. .....lb. .25 - .27
dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tons, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. 24½- .25
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .36½- —
l.c.l., works, dms., extra.. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., whse., N.Y.C., dms. extra..gal. .47⅝- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30½- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.24.20 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb. .10½- .10⅝
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .10¼- .10⅝
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 1c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
Danish, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Dutch .....lb. .23½- .24
Swedish, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .21¼
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .21¼
Potash abietate .....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .32 - .34
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms. .....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10⅞- .11¼
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .23 - .26
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .15½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.25 - —



LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

HARSHAW

HARSHAW DRIERS

The quality and uniformity of Harshaw Driers are just as important to us as they are to you. We know when we safeguard the performance of your product, we build a greater reputation for Harshaw Driers. It makes no difference whether your process requires liquid, solid, or powdered driers, since all Harshaw Driers are checked for standard requirements such as metal content, viscosity, color and stability. To expedite delivery, order from the Harshaw branch nearest to you.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Potash caustic, liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0337½-
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. ..06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
Chromate, bgs......lb. .24 - .26
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .16
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .36½
powd., 5c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .65 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.30 - —
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —

Potash muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 60-62% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports..unit-ton. .53¼- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .57 - .60
tech. fine gran., bbls.. dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Permanganate, tech.. dms., works..lb. .20¾- .21¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22½- .23
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works..lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls......lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls......lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l. works. ton.200.00- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Potash sulphate, NF, cryst....lb. .30½- .33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk,* basis 90-95% K_2O_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.29.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide).
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .60
Prince's pine herb, bls......lb. .60 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .09¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ten lots. lb. .02¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots .....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs......lb. .27 - .30
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l dms......100 lbs. 2.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms......100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum, concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works, gal. 6.75 - —
(20 to 1), base 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .32½- —
powder, 0.6% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 -1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .54 - .55½
Pyridoxin, 100-gram lots....kilo.750.00 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss....gal. .60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -15.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bags., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

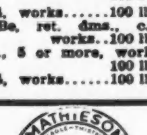
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .09 - .12
Quebracho extract, solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .07¼- —
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. No prices
35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Quebracho extract prices based on $20 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls......lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls......lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .22 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.88.00 -90.00
Quince seed, bgs......lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns......oz. No stocks
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .32 - .60

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .72 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls......lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.80
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .28 - .29
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09 - .09¼
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07½- .07¾
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —



Why you can't buy all the Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Sodium Bicarbonate and Chlorine you want... and what to expect for 1947 and 1948.

Much has been written about the need for more Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Sodium Bicarbonate and Liquid Chlorine but, to date, little has been done to explain the reasons for the shortage of these products. In the following Question-Answer columns, Mathieson endeavors to tell American industrialists just why they can't get all they want of these vital chemicals . . . and what the 1947-1948 outlook is for alkali and chlorine production.

Q. *Why are caustic soda, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate and chlorine now in short supply when there was an ample supply before the war?*

A. Expansion of the alkali-chlorine industry during the war *was not permitted* (except to produce an insignificant tonnage) because of the critical shortage of materials that would have been needed for this construction. However, during the same war period, alkali-consuming industries, such as aluminum, rayon, textiles, chemicals and glass food-containers, and chlorine-consuming industries, such as DDT, synthetic detergents and plastics, were allowed to expand their production or construct new facilities. These will continue as growing peace-time consumers.

Q. *Was there less alkali for consumers in 1946 than in 1945?*

A. During 1946 there was less tonnage available than in 1945 due to interruptions in production caused by coal and other strikes. If these interruptions do not recur, there should be some increase in alkali tonnage supply for 1947, but certainly not enough to meet the increased demand.

Q. *How much alkali and chlorine are being exported?*

A. Practically no chlorine. Only a negligible fraction of the pre-war tonnage of caustic soda, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate is now being shipped out of this country.

Q. *Is there any idle capacity in the alkali and chlorine industry?*

A. Only four small government-owned caustic-chlorine plants. Two of these plants have finally been leased to private industry and will be placed in operation in early '47. This additional tonnage is only a "drop in the bucket" when measured in terms of the overall shortage.

Q. *Are alkali and chlorine producers expanding their facilities?*

A. Yes, several producers, including Mathieson, are expanding facilities for one or more products. Some of this expansion was started immediately following VJ Day. But the special heavy equipment necessary (boilers, kilns and turbines) is as high on the industry shortage list as are alkali and chlorine . . . result: expansion cannot possibly be completed until late '47 or early '48.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS

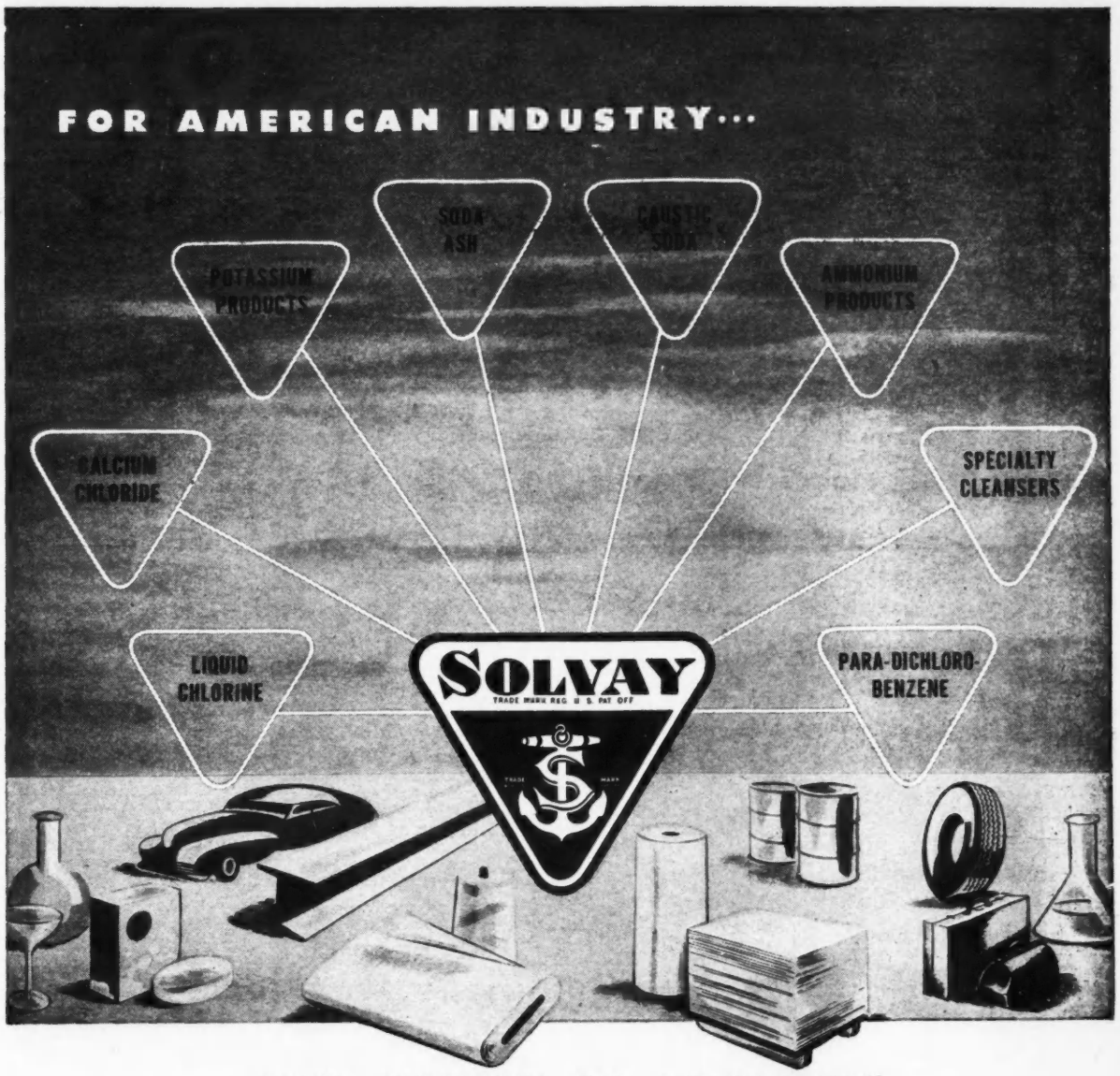
Caustic Soda • Soda Ash • Bicarbonate of Soda • Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Dioxide • Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua • HTH Products
Fused Alkali Products • Synthetic Salt Cake • Dry Ice • Carbonic Gas
Sodium Chlorite Products • Sodium Methylate

Red, iron oxide, pure, bbls....lb. .00½- .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.65 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .60 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, chlorinated, kgs.lb. .97 - —
concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .06½- .06
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works...lb. .02¾- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .03 - —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .03½- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .03¾- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .23¾- .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.78
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .19 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .24½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12¾- .13
Resin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B (resin) dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.35 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.35 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.45 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Retenene, bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .65 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .95 - .50
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.28.00 -29.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
futares .....lb. .19 - .19¾
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Greek, ¼s .....lb. .29 - .30½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16¾
Spanish, bls.. .....lb. .15 - .15¾
Syrian, bls. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Sage flour, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .19
Salicin, bots., ¼ lbs. .....lb. No stocks.
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. .93 - .95
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .....ton.20.00 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ...ton.22.45 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 8.85 - 9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 5.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls...lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Mexican, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.90 - —
powd., cns. .....lb. 1.95 - —
Root, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .12½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .27½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .33¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10-lb. lots.. lb. 1.95 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
2, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
3, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .71 - —
Boston .....lb. .73 - —
Chicago .....lb. .73½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- —
refined, bbls., 1,000-lb. lot. lb. .75½- —
Boston .....lb. .76½- —
Chicago .....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .82 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,000 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¼c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N.Y. lb. .72 - .73
Chicago .....lb. .72½- .73
Pacific coast.....lb. .75 - .76
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y...lb. .67 - .68
Chicago .....lb. .67½- .68½
Pacific coast.....lb. .70 - .71
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 6c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.60 -22.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 -22.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -28.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.00 - —
160 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .70½- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .75½- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .52¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .54 - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .54½- —
single ounces.....oz. .54½- —
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .599 - —
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .525 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .89
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 - —
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .06 - .09
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .09¾
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
cut, imp., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .08½- .09
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .75 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Soda alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi., 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., mess 1.... 100 lbs. 2.03 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.73 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
bbls., c.l., works, sone. 100 lbs. 1.63 - —
l.c.l., mess 1.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.03 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., mess 1..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —



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Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1...
100 lbs. 2.95 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.

Soda ash sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 96° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Texas and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .39
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.57½- 2.80

Soda bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., works .....lb. .25 - .26
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.00 -10.50

Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms.. c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
liquid, 50%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
70%, seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —

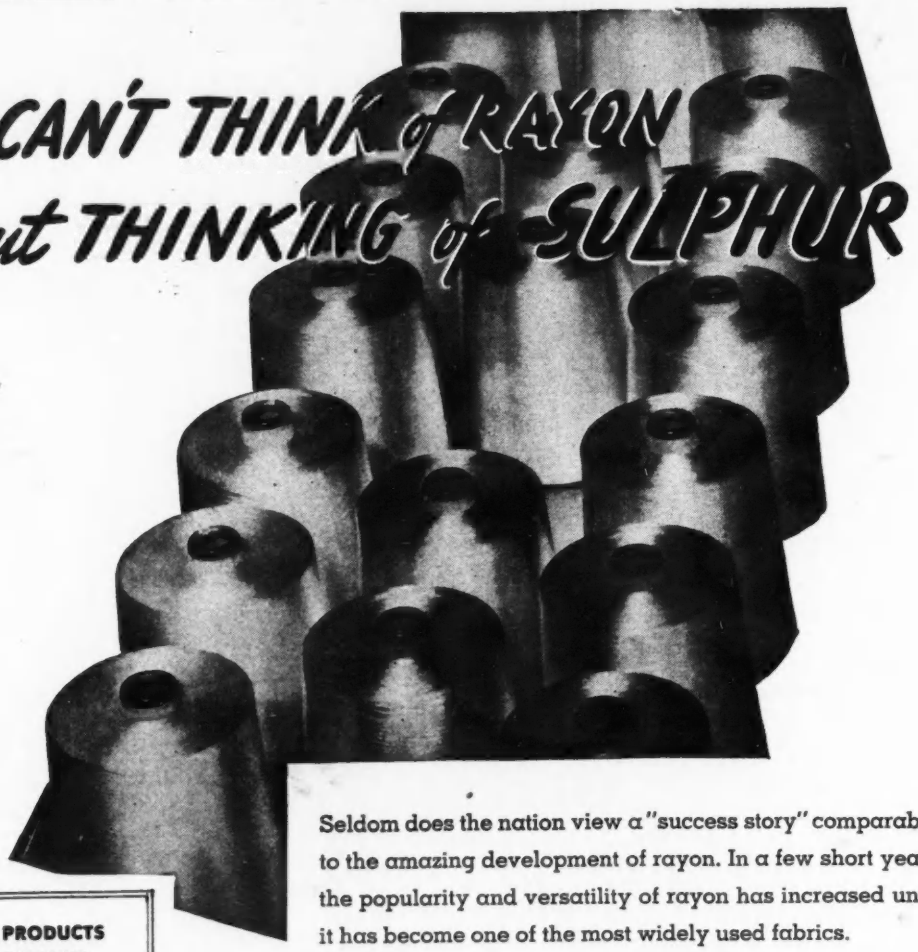
Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
2, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06½
Chloride (see Salt).
Soda chromate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- .10
Soda chromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .30½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 36-39% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., works....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0690- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Soda glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .25
Hyposulphite, NF, cns.....lb. .07 - .10
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, works...ton.113.00 - —
Ammonia metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .43 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.55
Methylate, bots., works....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works .....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works .....lb. .45 - .50
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. — - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. — - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.41.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.38.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast, ports.100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.60
flake, l.bls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.65
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.90 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00
tanks, works.....ton.27.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32¼- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .34
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.50
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —



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In the rayon industry, Sulphur is called into active duty at each successive stage. First, it is the principal agent in the preparation of wood pulp. Then, as carbon bisulphide, it acts to solubilize the pulp. After this, as an acid bath, it fixes the threads. Finally, as acid, it helps make the dyes which give rayon its rainbow of colors.

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ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
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DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

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OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MINES: PORT SULPHUR, LA. • FREEPORT, TEX.

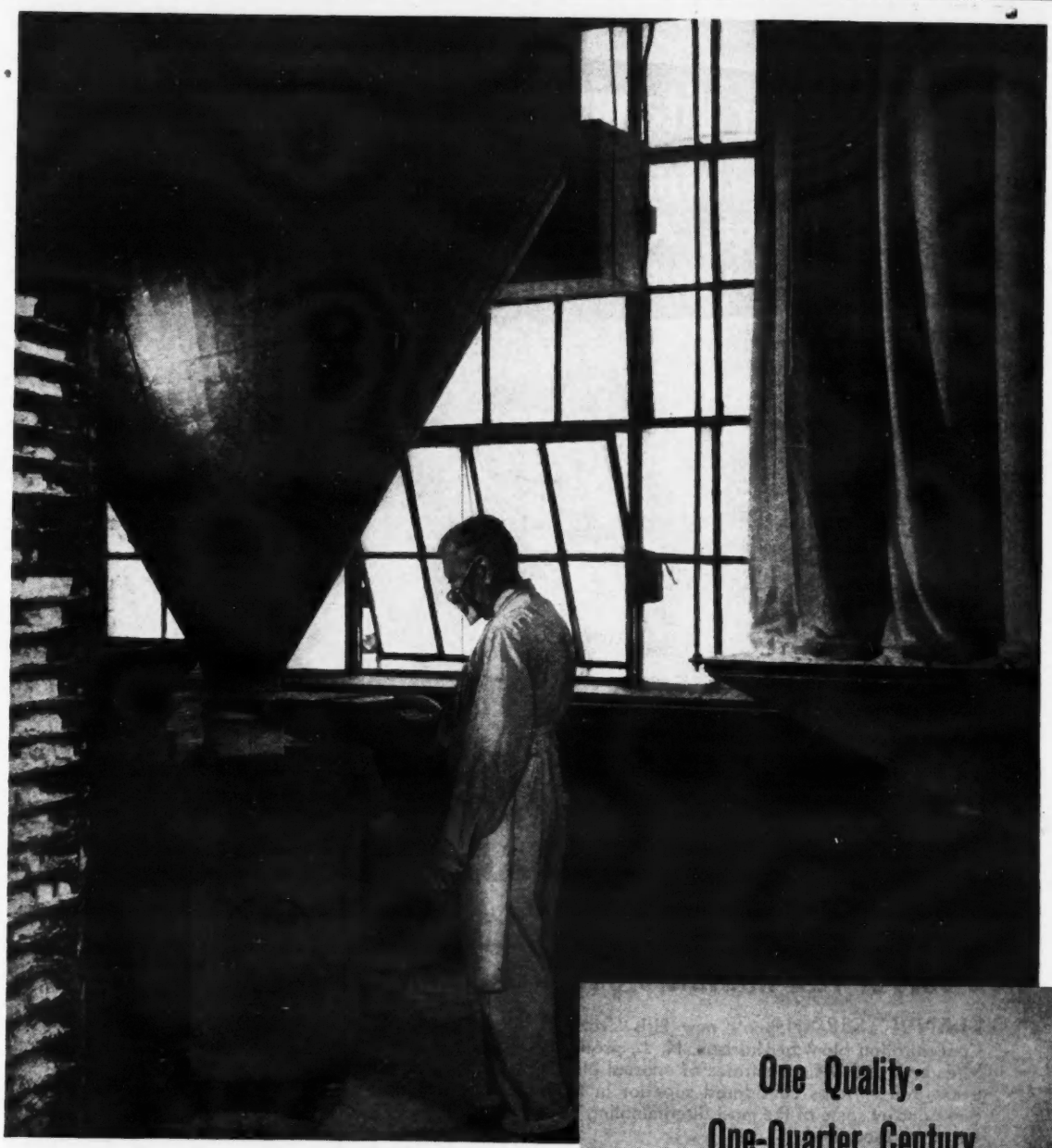
SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

Soda sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
liquid, 88%, tanks, basis 100%, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- .08½
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - —
Soda - cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Soda-formaldenyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont., 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - .25
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .28½- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .29½- .33
Sparteinne sulphate, bots., cns.os. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .05½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11½
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.07 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.22 - —
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs. 3.62 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.33 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
Cornstarch prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags are 20c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals....gram. 4.80 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 3.84 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .22 - .28
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.56.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb 2.35 - 2.90
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..os. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..os. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l. ,works..lb. .50 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .45 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
export ..... long ton.20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .34
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.98 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 25c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Chloride, 25-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .035 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .005 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .044 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. — - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11

Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12½
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. Balto..unit-ton. .74 - —
Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 25½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing point, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.22.00 -30.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -18.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, grd., off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, 98-99%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -44.50
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .21¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .21½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .09 - .10
50%, dms.....lb. .12 - .13
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Tankage, animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
fert. grade, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .08 - .13½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton. No prices
Tarragon herb, ogs.....m. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kegs..lb. .46 - .53
Terpin hydrate, comm'l, bbls., c.l., lb .24½- —
lb. .26 - .28½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .36 - .39
extra, dms.....lb. .63 - .76
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .88 - 1.01
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .83
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .09½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - 21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potash phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.17.50 - —
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .34 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms. .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —



WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Franks Stearates
Division

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 Madison Avenue, • New York 17, N. Y.

One Quality:
One-Quarter Century

For more than 25 years Franks Stearates have been produced in *one* quality —*the very highest.* This has created a constantly growing demand which in turn, has resulted in ever-increasing production of Witco quality stearates.

All Witco stearates . . . aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium and zinc . . . are produced under rigidly controlled conditions and are maintained in strategically located centers for efficient delivery.

Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Thymol, cns.....lb. No prices
Iodide, dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Timbe rant (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals, bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal.....lb. .70 - —
Bolivian.....lb. .63½- —
Straits.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride, anhyd.. dms., works..lb. **81 - 83**
Titanium dioxide, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15⅞- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17⅞- —
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15⅞- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅜- —
Magnesium base, dlvd.....lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. **No prices**
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .97 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .22 - —
Prices on toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c.; Chicago, 23c (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 23c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 8/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 23c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c.); S. C., 26c. (6c.); Tenn., 23c. (3¾c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 23c (2¾c.).
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo....gal. .22 - —
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs..lb. 1.00 - —
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs lb .85 - .90
Cotaquine USP XII lots ex 52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .36 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .65½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .14
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar base, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
petroleum base, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .56 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .50 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works...ton.21.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works., ton.17.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9+%, dms., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Oxide, kgs., same basis.....lb. 4.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .21 - .21½
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .16
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¾
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, d.d., dms., extra, c.l., wks., South..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .82 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .75 - —
steam-dist., l.c.l., dms., incl. East..gal. 1.36 - —
tanks, South.....gal. 1.16 - —
Sulphate, ret. dms., East...gal. 1.15 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium, oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship, pts..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.75.50 -80.50
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
imports, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U. S. ports..lb. .05625-.06000
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .53 - .77
Indian, bls.....lb. .43 - .58
Valonia, beards, bgs, ex dock.. ton.75.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock, lb. .11½- .11¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 1.60 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 6.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.60
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.85 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .32
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .32 - .38
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .32 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .13
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.80 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha.

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
tree bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Wattle bark, merchantable bags, f.a.s..ton.60.00 -61.00
fair average, bgs., f.a.s... ton.62.00 -63.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, in bond, ex dock..lb. .06⅝- .06¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, in bond..lb. .06¾- .07
Wattle extract prices based on $20 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .70 - .71
slabs, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .61 - .62
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .64 - .65
slabs, cs.....lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .76 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.48 - 1.50
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.58 - 1.60
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.49 - 1.51
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.. lb. 1.80 - 1.82
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.78 - 1.80
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.

What's Your Vitamin A and D Problem?

— exceptional blandness?
— high "A" and "D" potencies?
— unusual blends of "A" with D_3 or D_2?

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BLANDNESS?—Nopco's new Fish Liver Oil Concentration plant at Harrison, N. J., produces Vitamin A and D Concentrates of unusual blandness—concentrates considered superior in taste and odor by some of the most discriminating buyers in the food field.

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Vitamin D Concentrates from Fish Liver Oil
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WARWICK WAX COMPANY, INC.

Subsidiary SUN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
580 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York
REFINERY: CHANUTE, KANSAS

TECHNICAL SERVICE DATA

Note! →

CARDIS 319*

(patents applied for)

Cardis 319 is an emulsifiable petroleum wax. With that short statement we present to industry one of the outstanding developments in the field of petroleum chemistry.

This unique product was originally produced in our laboratories as a substitute or extender for carnauba wax in emulsion polishes. However, it quickly has found advantage in paste polishes, carbon paper and various other formulations where non-petroleum waxes were formerly regarded as necessary.

Science had known for some years that in the laboratory it was possible to produce petroleum hydrocarbons with appreciable acid and saponification numbers, but our research staff has been able to develop proper catalysts and procedure and adapt them to commercial production.

Cardis 319 has the unusual advantage of emulsifiability plus many of the qualities of the highest grade de-oiled microcrystalline waxes. In polishes it approaches the lustre of carnauba, its resistance to wear, and, in addition, gives non-slip films.

Specifications of Cardis 319 are as follows:

Acid No.	20 Min.
Saponification No.	60 Min.
Melting Point	175° F. Min.
Penetration	10 Max.
Color	6-1/2 Max.

To illustrate the potentialities of Cardis 319, we suggest ... simple formulation:

THIS BRIEF DATA SHEET IS THE RESULT OF YEARS OF INTENSIVE RESEARCH IN WARWICK LABORATORIES

*Trade Mark

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Problems in your specific field regarding the use of Cardis 319 may be reviewed by our technical experts.

WARWICK WAX COMPANY, INC., *Subsidiary Sun Chemical Corporation*
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Canadian Agent

NATURAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 738 MARIN AVENUE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

Wax, ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Japan, bgs.....lb. .42 - .46
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16 - .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .27 - .29
190°-196° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - .19
190°-196° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .16½- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .31 - .32
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .56 - .58
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .85 - .87
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 F., c.l. lb. .36 - —
182-184 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
cakes, cs. .....lb. .46 - .51
White lead (see Lead, white).

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - -
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .21 - .25
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, works, St. Louis..ton.10.50 - —
smaller lots, works, St. Louis..ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 325 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
80%, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra, gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -23.00
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio, works..ton.27.50 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton. No prices
60 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
80 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
100 mesh, same basis.....ton. No prices
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo....gal. .23 - —
Prices on xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 22c.; Del.-Md.-D. C., 22c. (2½c.); Detroit, 22c. (1 5/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 22c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 22c. (2½c); S. C., 26c. (6c.); Tenn., 23c. (3½c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 22c. (2½c.); the Chicago price is 20c. f.o.b. terminal.
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.62 - 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
60 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .33 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - .60
Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .24 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.42 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05½
yellow, bgs., works.....lb. .02½- .05½
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .17½- —
Navy spec. type bbls., contract..lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .20 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .27 - .29
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10½
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .34 - .35
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .13
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF. jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .38
Metal (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenates, 8% Zn. liquid, dms..lb. .18¾- —
10% Zn, liquid, dms.....lb. .22½- —
14% Zn, solid, dms.....lb. .31¾- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbls. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .18½- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l..lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .50 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., 22%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Barium pigment, works, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium pigment, works, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00

Thermoil A

THE AMERICAN MADE OIL WHICH COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH TUNG OIL IN PAINT MANUFACTURE

CHECK THESE FACTS...KNOW FOR YOURSELF WHY THERMOIL A IS BEING USED TODAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS A REPLACEMENT FOR TUNG OIL

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2. **THERMOIL A** is 100% oil with no chemical additives.
3. **THERMOIL A** is manufactured from domestic oils and is immediately available.
4. **THERMOIL A** films are non-after-yellowing and have excellent water resistance.
5. **THERMOIL A** is fast-bodying which shortens cooking time.
6. **THERMOIL A** is neutral and produces excellent aluminum vehicles.
7. **THERMOIL A** maintains uniform high quality through precision instrument control.
8. The drying power of TWO gallons of natural oil is concentrated into ONE gallon of **THERMOIL A.**

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R. J. ROESLING & CO. ..... San Francisco
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G. A. WHARRY & CO, Inc. .. New York and Philadelphia
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Zinc magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		Pac. coast	
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	.30
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35	—
Tallate, 8% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cas., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.08¼	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼	—
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works.	lb.	.25½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, 98%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
white, 99¼%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.99	—
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-2,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.48	—
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49½	.55
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.23¼	—
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	.22
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20	.21½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Feb. 3 issue of OPD.

Rendering Industry Trade Rules Hearing Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A trade practice conference of the rendering industry will be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 28, the Federal Trade Commission has announced.

The announcement defined the industry as that engaged primarily in procuring fallen animals from owners of dead stock, and animal bones and oil and fat-bearing animal waste, and in procuring and converting the same into inedible tallow and greases which are sold principally for use in the manufacture of soap.

Among subjects which have been suggested for consideration at the conference are: Misrepresentations in procurement of raw materials and in sale of finished products; use of monopolistic practices to drive out competitors either by offering prices for the procurement of products not justified by trade conditions or by other monopolistic methods; misdesignation and misweighing; falsification or omission of records; exclusive dealing arrangements; inducing breach of contract; enticing away employees of competitors; commercial bribery; combination or coercion to fix prices, suppress competition, or restrain trade; unlawful procurement and use of competitors' confidential information; and defamation of competitors and disparagement of their products.

After the St. Louis Conference, the Commission's staff will prepare and issue proposed rules to all interested parties. Thereafter, a hearing will be held at which members of the industry and others having an interest in the proceedings will have opportunity to submit their views and suggestions concerning the proposed rules. All matters thus presented will be given consideration before the Commission approves and promulgates final rules.

Patent Pacts

—*Continued from page 5*

chine to "Transwrap." Eleven improvements dilscovered by Stokes & Smith were involved in the case.

Associate Justice William E. Douglas, who wrote the majority opinion, held that the agreement was valid on the grounds that Congress had placed no limitations on the nature of payments involved in the transfer of patent rights. He said the Circuit Court would have been correct in its decision had Congress allowed patents to be assigned only for specified consideration, but no such limitation was legislated.

Speaking for the minority, Associate Justice Frank Murphy contended that the decision unduly enlarges the scope of patent monopolies and was inconsistent with the philosophy enunciated by the court in earlier cases. He was joined in the minority views by Justices Hugo Black, Wiley Rutledge and Harold H. Burton.

CPA Chemicals Div. Control Analyzed

OPD Washington Bureau

Only four orders administered by the chemicals division of the Civilian Production Administration remained in effect on February 1, according to the monthly report of the CPA. In all, the agency had only twenty-two orders, excluding directives, and five schedules and appendices in effect on that date.

The chemicals division orders still remaining were M-131, providing for allocation of cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids; schedule 119, controlling distribution of streptomycin; schedule 120, providing for allocation of potash, and schedule 121 controlling distribution of phenolic resin.

Other orders affecting the industry which are being administered by other divisions of the CPA include the following — M-285, restricting sales, purchases and deliveries of uranium and uranium compounds; M-293, regulating placing and acceptance of orders for specified products and restricting their production and delivery; R-1, controling sale and distribution of all natural and synthetic rubber except neoprene; M-63, establishing a list of materials which cannot be imported except with permission of CPA; M-43, prohibiting use of tin n certain products and restricting use in specified products; M-81, limiting the type of cans made of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate; M-112, establishing allocation controls for antimony; L-63, limiting suppliers inventories, and L-219, limiting merchants' inventories of consumers' goods.

ACS Baton Rouge Unit Headed by Brown

Dr. Cecil L. Brown, director of the Esso Laboratories of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Louisiana Division, has been elected chairman of the Baton Rouge Section of the American Chemical Society for 1947. A Councillor-at-Large of the Society and a former chairman of the Petroleum Division, Dr. Brown succeeds Prof. E. A. Fieger of Louisiana State University, as head of the section. Robert S. Asbury of the Ethyl Corporation was chosen as chairman-elect. He will become chairman on January 1, 1948.

CDIC to Meet In Dayton Feb. 10

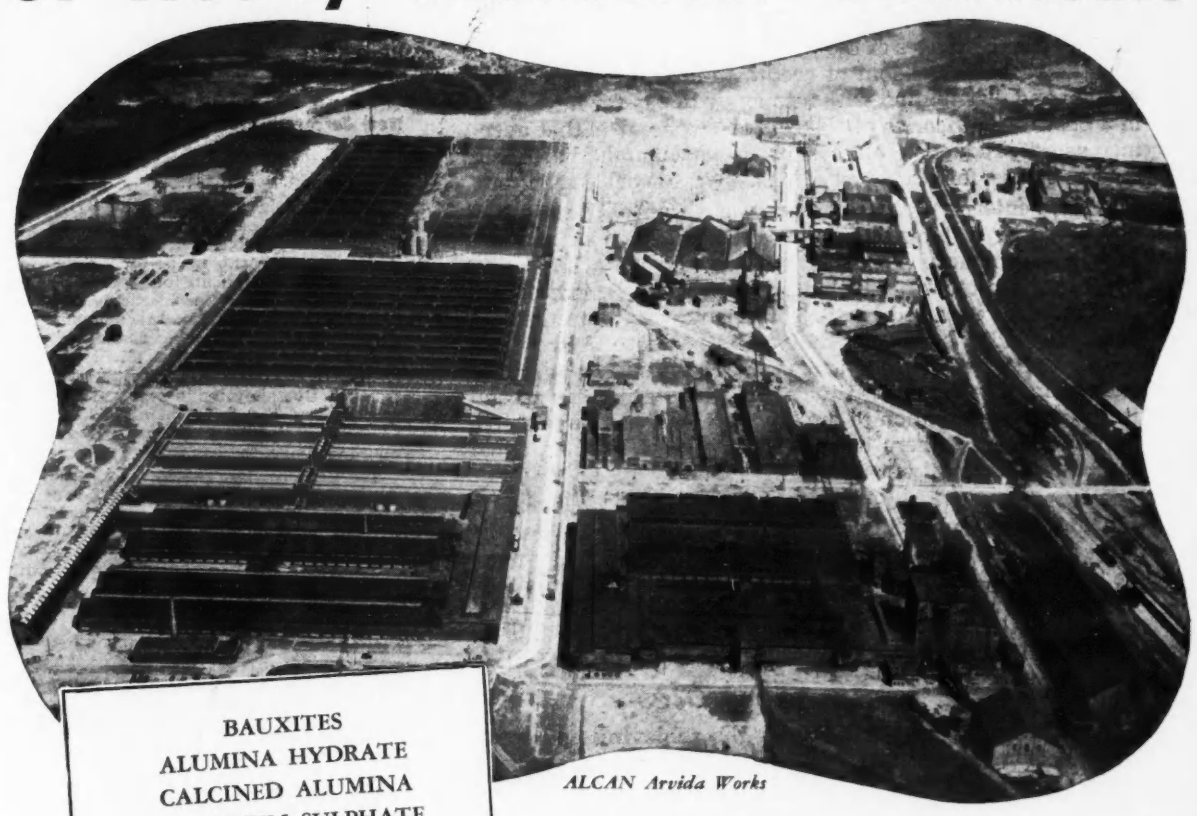
Dr. A. C. Elm, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, will discuss 'Paints as Moisture Barriers" at the meeting of the Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held at the Van Cleve hotel, Dayton, February 10.

Filtered Rosin Products Consolidates Interests

Filtered Rosin Products Inc., Brunswick, Ga., is consolidating operations of its naval stores and synthetic resins divisions. M. L. Rue, president, has announced that all outstanding interests have been acquired by the original principals, Brunswick Peninsula Corporation.

Operations of the synthetics plant have been discontinued temporarily with the sale of its physical assets to Florida Oil and Chemical Corporation of Jacksonville, Florida. A new plant located for the conversion of crude gum to synthetic resin derivatives is projected, to be located in the heart of the gum producing area.

A great new *Canadian* Producer of Heavy Industrial Chemicals



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HYDRATED LIME

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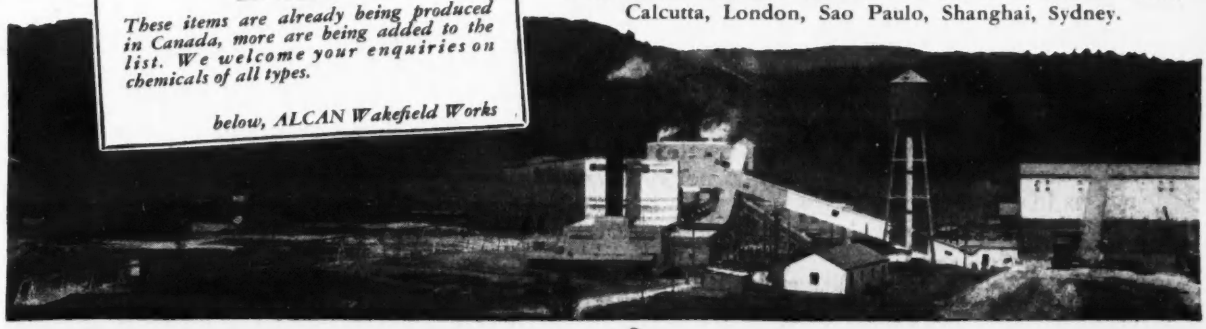

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OPD—2-10-1947 36

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Volume 151 February 10, 1947 Number 6

Step Down or Tumble

The advocacy of free enterprise would be much more convincing if it were more realistic, if it did not, apparently, regard public memory as extremely short. If everybody has forgotten what happened in the latter part of 1929 when private enterprise had, for some years, been more free from governmental restrictions than ever before since the passage of the Sherman act, the promises now set forth on the condition of full freedom of enterprise may be accepted; it may be agreed that "it is not and never was within the power of industry to create a slump."

Unfortunately for those who lean so heavily on such declarations, the public, out of painful experience, knows better. It will not agree that, "if the economy is free from government interference, it is vigorous enough to meet all challenges." There was no governmental interference with its meeting the challenges of the early 1930's. The public knows that the reckless freedom of credit, the pyramiding of production and distribution without money to pay for it resulted in a bust. The theories of "Excelsior" economists that ever-increasing production always produces enough disposable income to pay for itself just do not always work out in fact.

Private enterprise alone can prevent a slump. But, it cannot do so by talking about its ability to keep on soaring higher and higher. The only way to prevent a bust is to bend to the pressures which tend to produce it. Those are the pressures experted by the discrepancy between the cost of living and the wherewithal of its paying. And it is a simple matter of arithmetical proportion that that discrepancy cannot be eliminated by merely increasing the second factor. No contribution to the buying power can be effective beyond the area where it must mean also at least an equal increase in the cost of everything bought.

It is far better to come downstairs a step at a time than to fall down the entire flight in one tumble. There may be more fun in sliding down the rail, but that method cannot be applied to the reduction of prices, which is the only way to prevent prices from falling down—and it is largely free from governmental restriction.

Remedying Labor Troubles

Those who are concerned with the achieving and maintaining of more satisfactory employment relations—everybody should be—must be cognizant of the fact that not all the endeavors in that direction are legislative; that not all the concepts of what is desirable are alike. It is unquestionably clear that participation in the program and in the resulting campaign is not going to be exclusive with respect to any group—but it is still to be feared that not enough groups will participate.

All sorts of significant angles exist with reference to the endeavor for better relations between employers and employees. These range all the way from the fact that the revision of the national labor relations act is by way of an industrial relations bill, and the real subject—employment relations—is unnamed. It is particularly significant that the American Federation of Labor has taken anticipatory steps to forestall some of the proposed legislative improvers and is going to set up its own scheme of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. That proposal deserves perhaps much more attention, all 'round, than it can be expected to get.

The best legislation under consideration makes a strong point of the contention that both employers and employees are faced with a duty of not exercising what has to be accepted as a right, especially on the part of employees. It is significant that failing in a duty is not ordinarily illegal, but, as in the case of military service, it sometimes can be. When a duty transcends a right is most difficult to determine statutorily.

The point, however, is that more than one school of medicine has undertaken at least to remedy the nation's labor troubles. When doctors disagree—and in this case they do—the patient suffers.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

steel industry last week, and it was agreed to continue supplying the carbuilders with enough steel to put an additional 7,000 freightcars on the roads monthly, as well as rehabilitate existing rolling stock. It will be a long pull, however, before the supply of freightcars will again be plentiful.

Better Government Workers

Secretary Snyder has launched a long-range program to raise the "I. Q." level of the Treasury Department. He has written letters to the heads of all the leading educational institutions throughout the country asking for names of their more promising students who might be interested in filling vacancies in the department as they might occur.

The secretary's announcement hastened to add, for the benefit of employees already in the department, that his recruitment program does not imply any departure from the established Treasury policies of promotion-from-within. Persons who come into the department under the program will be required to take civil service examinations and to compete with existing department personnel for promotion.

WAA Fairlawn Project

The recent sale of a Fairlawn, N. J., warplant to a group of six different industries is being studied by the War Assets Administration as a possibly pattern for supplying the industrial space needs of small business. The average war plant is too extensive to warrant occupancy by a single small volume industry and the New Jersey transaction may serve as a guide to industrial realtors and small business firms requiring additional production space.

The plan originated when the David T. Houston Company of Newark, determined that the only space available that would suit the needs of a client was located in the plant formerly operated by the Wright Aeronautical Company. However, the client needed only a portion of one of the installation's nine structures. Since the client was willing to share a building, the Houston Company made a survey and appraisal of the entire plant and unearthed applicants for most of the remaining space.

To handle the problems of undeveloped ground at the site, easements, operation of the power plant, watchman service, operation of the cafeteria, parking lots, etc., a company known as Fairlaw Industries, Inc., was formed by the Houston Company. Membership in the company is held by each of the industries occupying the plant, each firm having purchased stock in proportion to the amount of space it will utilize. The company has also assumed responsibility for selling or leasing the remaining industrial footage. It will operate on a cost plus 10 percent basis.

WAA officials say that the plan is completely in accord with WAA policies.

Illicit Drugs Increase

Traffic in illicit drugs must be going through a period of reconversion like everytyhing else these days, if the figures just released by the Treasury Department are any indication of what is going on in this business.

The department reports that there was a sharp increase in the number of arrests of traffickers in these drugs last year over that of 1945, but the amount of contraband drugs seized, both in Customs operations at ports and borders and in internal operations, dropped notably. Some 6,600 ounces were seized in 1946 against 10,900 in 1945.

Officials attributed the decline in part to a shift in shipping following the end of hostilities which interrupted "supply lines" for the dope trade. A similar sharp decline occurred with the shipping interruption following the outbreak of war.

Military Equipment Ideas

The National Inventors Council is asking Veterans of World War II and inventors in general to continue sending in ideas for new or improved military equipment and devices. Since the war there has been an understandable dropping off of suggestions to the council, but what is of more concern is the public tendency to assume that all military and naval devices now in use are obsolete.

The day of the push-button war may come, the council says, but it is many years in the future. Inventions are still needed for the means of warfare which will be with us for a long time to come, such as tanks, guns, battleships, landing gear, mine detectors and all the rest of the paraphernalia of present-day warfare.

The council in particular wants the ideas of the war veterans. Many of the best ideas have come from the returning veterans who had personal experience with the military equipment.

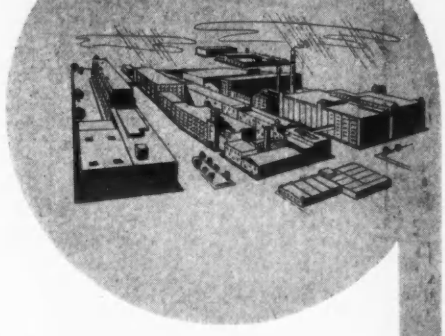
Mineral Resources Survey

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended that a most comprehensive survey of the nation's mineral resources be undertaken as a government project. He believes that the probable cost of a billion dollars would be worth while in showing exactly what was to be relied upon. He figures that the task would require about twenty years for its doing.

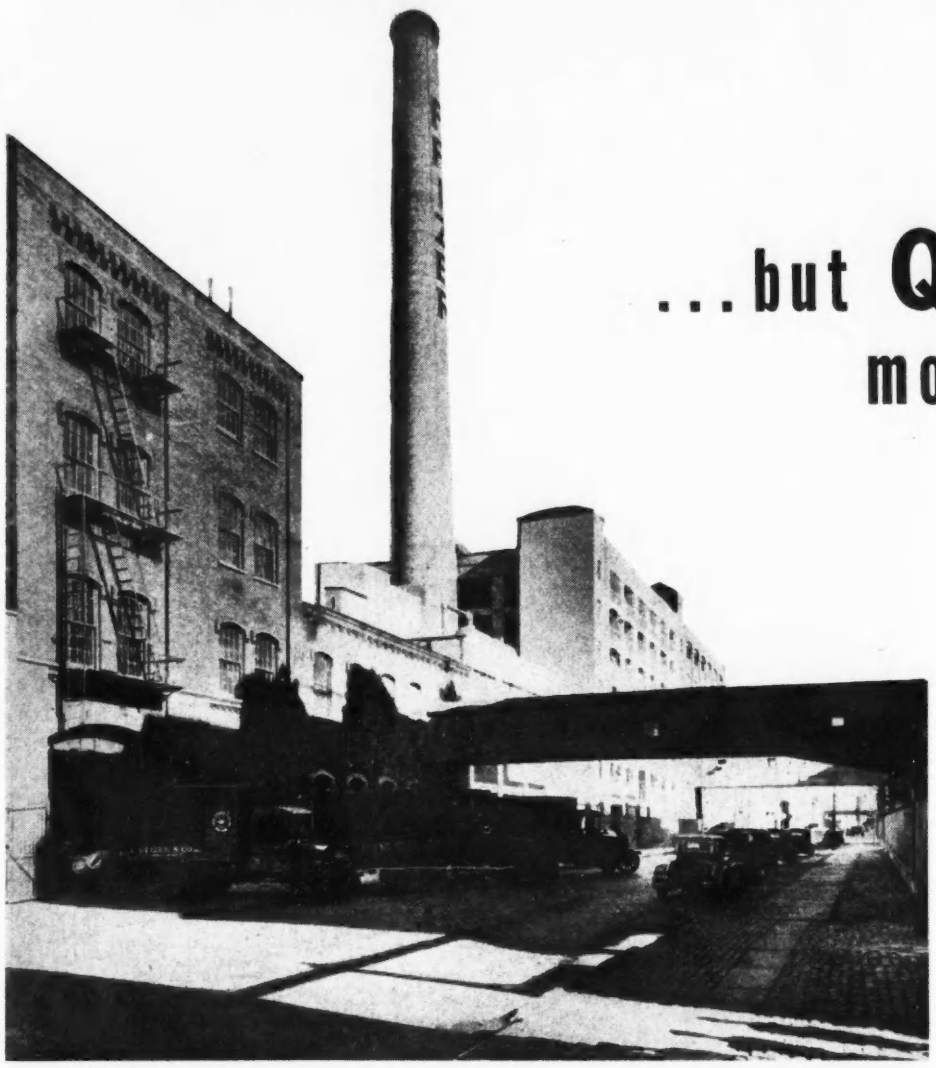
If this country cannot know before twenty years the fair measure of its self-sufficiency in minerals, it would better now start a big program of synthesized replacement. The possibilities of applying the potentialities of synthetic organic plastic materials to the replacement of metals in everything from sardine cans to steamships should be explored without delay. What is the sense of having scientific knowledge if it is not put to practical use? The fact that it took a century or two to apply the known virtue of citrous fruits in scurvy is no reason why nothing other than steel should be used for wheels and rails in transportation until there is no more steel. The time to meet shortages is a decade or two before they come. The flaxseed famine is a case in point.

Certainly it would be well that the mineral resources of the nation be fully surveyed. It would also be well that some usefulness be discovered for some of the common minerals, such as feldspar, which require little finding. There are scores of such materials which could fill a hundred roles if a practicable way were contrived to "grind 'em and bind 'em" into structural fabrications. And the thing to do about surveying resources would be to apply the other half of the $50,000,000 a year for twenty years to the grubstaking of, say, 50,000 prospectors roaming far and wide. Give small business a chance.

...capacity is important



...but **QUALITY** is more important



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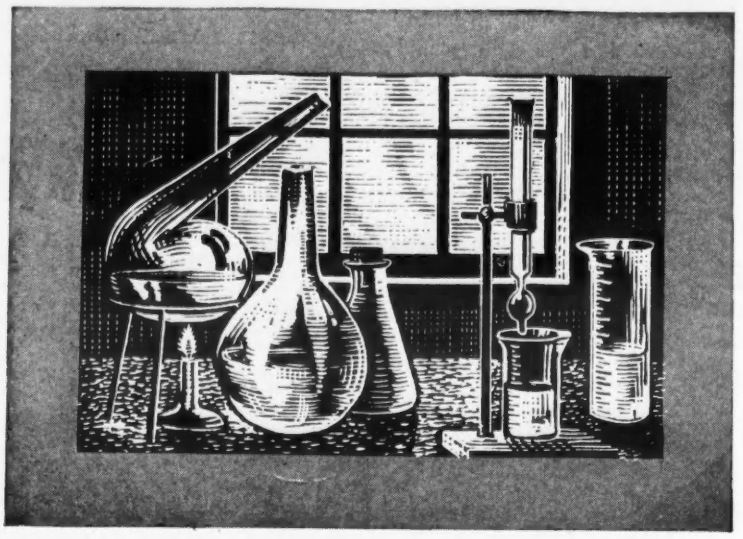

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Heavy Chemicals

Supplies of heavy chemicals were too short to permit of much new business being placed during the past week although there were plenty of inquiries representing requirements of both domestic and foreign consumers. The overall stock situation did not show any signs of nearby improvement. Producers in several instances have experienced difficulty in securing power sufficient to maintain plant capacity. This condition was attributed to delay in coal shipments resulting from car shortage. The container problem remained serious with a tendency to shift from steel to wooden barrels or fiber drums when available. The shortage of tankcars has delayed distribution and has aggravated a generally tense supply condition.

Some interests claimed to see improvement in alkali deliveries during the last half of the year through increased production, but admit it is doubtful if requirements can be met in full. Both soda ash and caustic soda are about as tight at present as at any time since the war. The stringency in soda ash is being felt in various branches of the chemical industry. Chlorine shipments have been delayed by the prevailing shortage of cylinders and tankcars. The new schedule on low chloride caustic potash shows a moderate advance in prices. It is stated the chemical industry has increased its demand for caustic and carbonate of potash. Attempts to purchase sizable quantities of calcined carbonate of potash for tobacco fertilization did not meet with success. Sales of phosphoric acid, food grade, 50 percent have been made at higher prices. Glacial acetic acid continued in short supply. Monochoracetic acid has been established at a higher selling level. Nitrite of soda has found an increased outlet into the dyestuff industry, mostly for the manufacture of azo dyes.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.0 in the week ending January 31, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 103.7 the previous week and 101.5 percent a year ago.

Production figures given below unless otherwise designated are from the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission.

Acetic Anhydride — Production in November was lower The total registered 45,032,579 pounds, compared with 46,376,409 pounds in the preceding month. Output included that made from ketone, acetylene, ethylene, and from acetic acid by the vapor phase process.

Aluminum Scrap—Receipts of 12,830 tons of aluminum scrap were reported by dealers during the month of November, a drop of 30 per cent from October receipts, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments to consumers of 13,079 tons during November showed a decrease of only 403 tons from the tonnage shipped during October. The distribution of shipments, which snows decreases in all items except wrecked aircraft was as follows: sheet and clippings 4,932 tons, castings and other solid scrap 3,223 tons, machinings, borings and turnings 1,637 tons, wrecked aircraft 1,451 tons and the miscellaneous group 1,836 tons. A total of 3,356 tons of aluminum scrap was reshipped among dealers during November. Dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap were 54,562 tons on November 30, compared with 54,811 tons on October 31.

Ammonia Bicarbonate—Stocks not free although regular consumers are having requirements satisfied on a fairly prompt basis. Production appeared to be keyed to demand with the market about in balance.

Ammoniac Sal—White granular has continued in heavy demand with the call from the dry-salt battery trade maintained at an abnormally high level. The hide and leather industry is also calling for increased quantities. While regular consumers have been receiving shipments on a fairly prompt basis, the rapid absorption of output has kept the market position tight. It has been difficult to hold production at capacity owing to trouble in securing sufficient power at the plants.

Antimony Oxide — Higher prices were named for small lot quantities by some producers but the carlot price remained at 23c. per pound for the ceramic grade and at 24c. to 26½c. for the paint variety according to the grade desired. All prices are f.o.b. the works. No change in the metal price was recorded. One producer quoted the market for both grades at 24c. per pound in carlots and 24¾c. per pound for l.c.l., works, freight allowed.

Arsenic—Stocks are short of demand and the market has shown no indication of improving its supply condition in the near future. Inquiry from the manufacturers of insecticides has steadily increased.

Bleaching Powder — Shortage of both large and small steel drums has forced producers to secure other kinds of containers in which to pack this chemical. Wooden barrels have been found acceptable in one major producing quarter and the increased cost of this container has been reflected in the price of bleach. Carlots in barrels are held at 3¼c. a pound works with no equalization of freights. Less than carlots in barrels are quoted at 3¾c. per pound, same basis.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supply position reported tight with demand increasing and prices firmly sustained at the late advance. November production registered 23,185,277 pounds, against 22,360,088 pounds in October.

Chlorine—Shortage of tanks and cylinders is aggravating a tight supply situation in this chemical. Demand from paper mills and other consuming industries is heavy and averaging somewhat ahead of current production. The market is firm with prices unchanged.

Cobalt—Supply not as free as noted during the last quarter. Demand from the paint trade has increased and shipments of acetate, carbonate and sulphate have fallen slightly behind schedule.

Copper Nitrate—Stocks available for limited lots but market not in free supply. Prices are firm with 19½c. a pound the lowest heard, with a range upward 20½c. a pound, f.o.b. the works.

Copper Scrap — Confused market conditions were noticeably reflected in copper and brass scrap transactions. The restrictions imposed by the CPA on sales of government-owned copper and copper-base scrap to dealers remained in effect through November, even though price controls were removed. Dealers' receipts decreased from 39,174 tons during October to 33,247 tons during November, the lowest amount of this material received during any month since January, 1942, according to Bureau of Mines. This decrease was due to the drop in receipts of yellow brass and the miscellaneous group. Shipments to consumers of 36,697 tons were 8,706 tons below the tonnage shipped during October and were the lowest since May, 1946. Reshipments of copper and brass scrap among dealers totaled 11,204 tons during November, compared with 15,608 tons during October. Dealers' stocks of 63,707 tons on November 30 were 3,450 tons lower than those reported on October 31, 1946.

Copper Sulphate—Demand for agri-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Monochloracetic acid, ½c. per lb.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 50%, 65c. per 100 lbs.
Potash caustic, low chloride, 19c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.5	194.5	193.0	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.1	119.1	118.4	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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cultural use has continued heavy, with shipments above normal to Long Island and Pennsylvania. Inquiry from Maine is increasing with possibilities of sizable shipments to that area. Prospects are said to favor a very satisfactory year for consumption of this chemical. Demand throughout the off season has been sufficient to keep some of the industries' largest producing plants opearting at capacity.

Lead Nitrate—This material has been removed from the positive list of products requiring individual licenses to export by the Office of International Trade. Lead chloride and lead silicate were also removed. These products may now be shipped to all destinations in group "K" countries under general license.

Lead Scrap—Stocks of all lead-base scrap and residues held by smelters at the end of November amounted to 88,115 tons. Battery plates accounted for 44,198 tons, and drosses and residues for 31,489 tons, leaving a remainder of 12,428 tons in solid scrap metal on inventory November 30, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Manganese Acetate—Supply has run a little short of demand but the market is not out of balance to any material extent. Producers seem to have caught up with carbonate shipments and also with dioxide and naphthenate.

Nickel Scrap—Dealers' receipts of 1,132 tons of nickel scrap during November were the highest ever recorded on this survey, states the Bureau of Mines, whereas shipments to consumers dropped 99 tons to total 911 tons. Stocks held by dealers on November 30 totaled 1,852 tons, an increase of 221 tons over October stocks. This marked the first time since May, 1946, that a gain in stocks has been reported.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying interest has shown a gradual increase with producers keeping shipments close to schedule. Stocks were not in free supply although reasonably prompt shipments were available at former price levels.

Potash Carbonate—Demand from the chemical and glass industries has continued to exceed production and the market has retained a definitely tight supply condition. Inquiries recently received for the calcined grade for use in fertilizing the tobacco crop did not meet with much consideration.

Potash Caustic—Buying interest, particularly from the chemical industry, has overtopped production plant capacity. While the dry forms have continued tight, the liquid variety has also been exceedingly short of demand. Higher prices current for the regular and low chloride grades now effective have not had any influence on consuming inquiry.

Soda Ash—Supply conditions have remained exceedingly tight under an abnormally heavy consuming demand that is overtaxing current production capacity. The boxcar shortage has hampered both production and distribution of soda ash as it has kept production from increasing from the limitation on coal and has retarded distribution through lack of transportation. Consuming industries are receiving a cut said to average about 15 percent of their estimated requirements. While the shortage has possibilities of existing throughout the entire year, there are some producers who look for improvement in supplies during the last half of this year. Their opinion is based on new plants coming into operation within the next few months. This is said to include new facilities as well as the operation by industry of several surplus government alkali plants. This view is based on the idea that strikes will be avoided. Meanwhile, there are no developments that suggest nearby easement from the market's tight condition.

Soda Bicarbonate—Shipments running close to schedule from some supply sources but behind in others. It is stated that demand has been materially increased by the inclusion of bicarbonate of soda in granular soapless dishwashing powders containing the new type synthetic detergents.

Soda, Caustic—Industrial consumers have production of caustic soda so heavily under contract that scarcely any material is percolating into the open market for resale regardless of willing buyers at prices substantially above listed contract figures. The supply situation at present does not suggest any early improvement but, like soda ash, there are some authorities who look for more material in last half of the year although it is admitted that basic conditions offer little possibility of meeting requirements in full. The steel container shortage has retarded the movement from works and emphasized the current scarcity of stocks. The call for contract shipments is heavy and has kept producers constantly under pressure. Sizable export inquiries have been in the market for months but these cannot be given consideration until there is some breakdown from the present stringency in the supply position.

Soda Nitrate—Inquiry mostly from the manufacturers of azo dyes has resulted in considerable business being placed. There has also been an increased demand from the meat packing industry. Stocks are low at present with the market in a tighter condition than for many months. Prices are firm but unchanged.

Tin Scrap—Unusual variations have been apparent the past few months in receipts and use of tin-base scrap, which would seem to denote an erratic supply situation. Receipts by smelters dropped 34 percent in November compared with October, and consumption decreased 60 percent, the largest difference appearing in tin residues and in tin babbitt. Bureau of Mines states that stocks were again increased to total 1,828 tons on November 30.

Zinc Scrap—A total of 5,948 tons of zinc scrap was received by dealers during November was reported by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments to consumers increased from 6,195 tons during October to 6,423 tons during November, and were divided as follows:—Zinc metal scrap 1,206 tons, zinc dross 1,060 tons, skimmings and residues 2,541 tons, and die-cast scrap 1,616 tons. This listing shows decreases in the first two items and increases in the remaining two, resulting in an increase in total shipments—the only group, except lead and tin, in which increased shipments were reported. Dealers' stocks of 9,309 tons on November 30 were 475 tons below the 9,784 tons reported on inventory October 31.

Acids

Acetic—Consuming demand for glacial has taken production readily and kept buying conditions tight. Production of synthetic acetic acid in November touched the highest level for any of the eleven months recorded in 1946. The total registered 25,446,232 pounds, compared with 24,980,326 pounds in October and a previous high of 25,008,262 pounds recorded in March. The amount of recovered acid in November amounted to 106,113,609 pounds, compared with 110,563,661 pounds in the preceding month. Output of natural was 2,397,164 pounds in November, against 2,806,758 pounds in October.

Chromic—Steady demand for domestic plating requirements has taken current production readily and prevented any accumulations of stock. The market presents a tight appearance with prices firm at the recently advanced selling level.

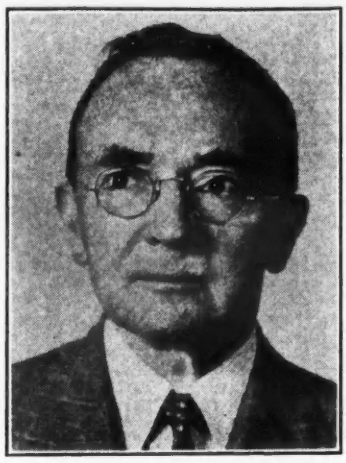
Hydrofluoric—Supply situation was reported satisfactory, with demand active for home and export. The chief difficulty at present is in securing containers to move material. The scarcity of drums has caused some delay in shipping stocks from works.

Monochloracetic — Market firmer under increased cost of production resulting from higher prices for basic material. Carlots are listed at 17c. per pound and less than carlots at 18c. per pound for flakes in drums f.o.b. works. Purified flakes are held at 21c. to 22½c. per pound in drums, works, depending upon the quantity.

Oxalic—There is an acute shortage of stocks at present which is keeping the market in an exceedingly tight condition. Cutback production has caused considerable delay in shipments from works and producers are not inclined to consider additional business until supplies are brought into better balance with demand.

Phosphoric—Higher prices are effective for the 50 percent food grade. Producers have experienced considerable difficulty in securing barrels to pack this material and have temporarily switched to carboys. The market is quoted at $5.00 per 100 pounds for acid in carboys, carlot shipments from works. The l.c.l. price is $6.00 to $7.00 per 100 pounds, depending upon the size of quantity basis works. No new price revisions were recorded in the 75 percent variety.

To Get AIC Medal



Dr. M. L. Crossley, director of research for the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., will be presented with the 1947 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Chemists at the annual meeting this Spring.

Sulphuric—Buying conditions have remained tight so far as tankcar shipments are concerned. Demand was active, with shipments from works retarded by the delay in securing tankcars. Smaller lots were not in free supply, although essential requirements appeared to have been satisfied on a fairly prompt basis.

Tariff Pact Hearings

—*Continued from page 3*

must notify the department not later than February 12; for the hearings in the other cities the deadline is February 20.

The aims of the State Department in the charter of the ITO is to establish rules for the conduct of commercial relations among nations and provisions are included in such general subjects as commercial policy covering such matters as tariff preferences, quota restrictions, exchange controls, subsidies and state trading; restrictive business practices including cartels, and inter-governmental commodity arrangements.

Industry comments for the most part, however, describe it as international economic planning, backed with coercive and penal powers that is a threat to United States economy. Analysis they have made of the charter's many provisions point to what are considered to be strait-jackets that will force the United States to bind itself in such a manner that industry will be unable to obtain any relief from hardships that might be unwillingly imposed.

Industry attacks are being centered chiefly at article 34 of the charter which is supposed to be the escape clause. It states that if as a result of unforeseen developments any product is being imported into the territory of any member in such a manner as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers, the member is free to withdraw the concession, or suspend the obligation. Notice must be given of such action as far in advance as practicable to the organization, except in critical and exceptional circumstances. Upon receiving the notice the member countries are given time to consult on the proposed action. They in turn could suspend or withdraw equivalent obligations or concessions to the number withdrawing or suspending a concession.

It is argued that this is no escape clause at all, but rather is a weapon of coercion against any member seeking relief from an unwarranted concession. Industry's objections to the provision is explained thusly:—

One member may make a concession and extend its benefits to twenty other members. He may or may not receive substantially equivalent concessions from each of them. Later he may experience the serious injury to domestic products as envisaged and wish to take remedial action provided. In a conference the vote or weight is perhaps twenty to one against him, which is deterrent enough if only substantially equivalent concessions are involved. It can be a powerful weapon of coercion if more than substantially equivalent concessions may be withdrawn from him.

Furthermore, it is argued, if injury results in the United States by reason of greatly increased imports, the injured industry has no way in which it can register a complaint with the ITO. This is because only governments are members. If, therefore, for any reason, political or otherwise, the United States government did not want to make representation to ITO, the American industry in question would simply be out of luck.

Calif. Spray-Chemical Corp. To Get Patent Back

The director of the Office of Alien Property has filed official notice of intention to return to the California Spray Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Cal., United States Letters Patent No. 2,163,560, which had been vested by order No. 16.

Chlorates Exports From France Reported

Potash chlorate exports by France in 1946 totaled 1,971,800 kilos, of which United States received 344,800 kilos, according to the Comtelburo News Agency. Soda chlorate exports totaled 7,568,000 kilos, of which United States received 2,719,600 kilos.

WAA Surplus Real Estate Booklet Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration is currently distributing a 16-page booklet entitled, "How to Buy or Lease Surplus Real Estate." Copies of the booklet may be obtained from any WAA Regional Office of Real Property Disposal as well as detailed information concerning specific offerings and procedures. The regional offices will also explain the conditions and terms of proposed transfers and will also arrange for inspection of properties by interested persons.

Plastic Engineers Discuss New Product

The successful use of "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin, a new plastic, for gaskets on lines carrying nitrating acids and as a primary insulation for armature conductors on traction motors, was reported in Pittsburgh, February 5, by Everett B. Yelton, technical service engineer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plastics department. Mr. Yelton spoke before a meeting of the Society of Plastics Engineers in Mellon Institute auditorium.

A service life of at least one year on the acid lines has been attained with gaskets of "Teflon," the speaker reported, and in every case failure was mechanical rather than chemical in nature. The normal service life of gaskets of other materials is one to two weeks.

Thin tapes of the plastic permit the operation of a motor at higher temperatures and with higher efficiencies than are practicable with present insulating materials, Mr. Yelton said. Preliminary tests have indicated also that a motor insulated with "Teflon" should have a longer life before rewinding becomes necessary.

Trade Briefs

Albrecht Chemical Company has been organized in New York to manufacture chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., has begun the manufacture of polyethylene glycol esters.

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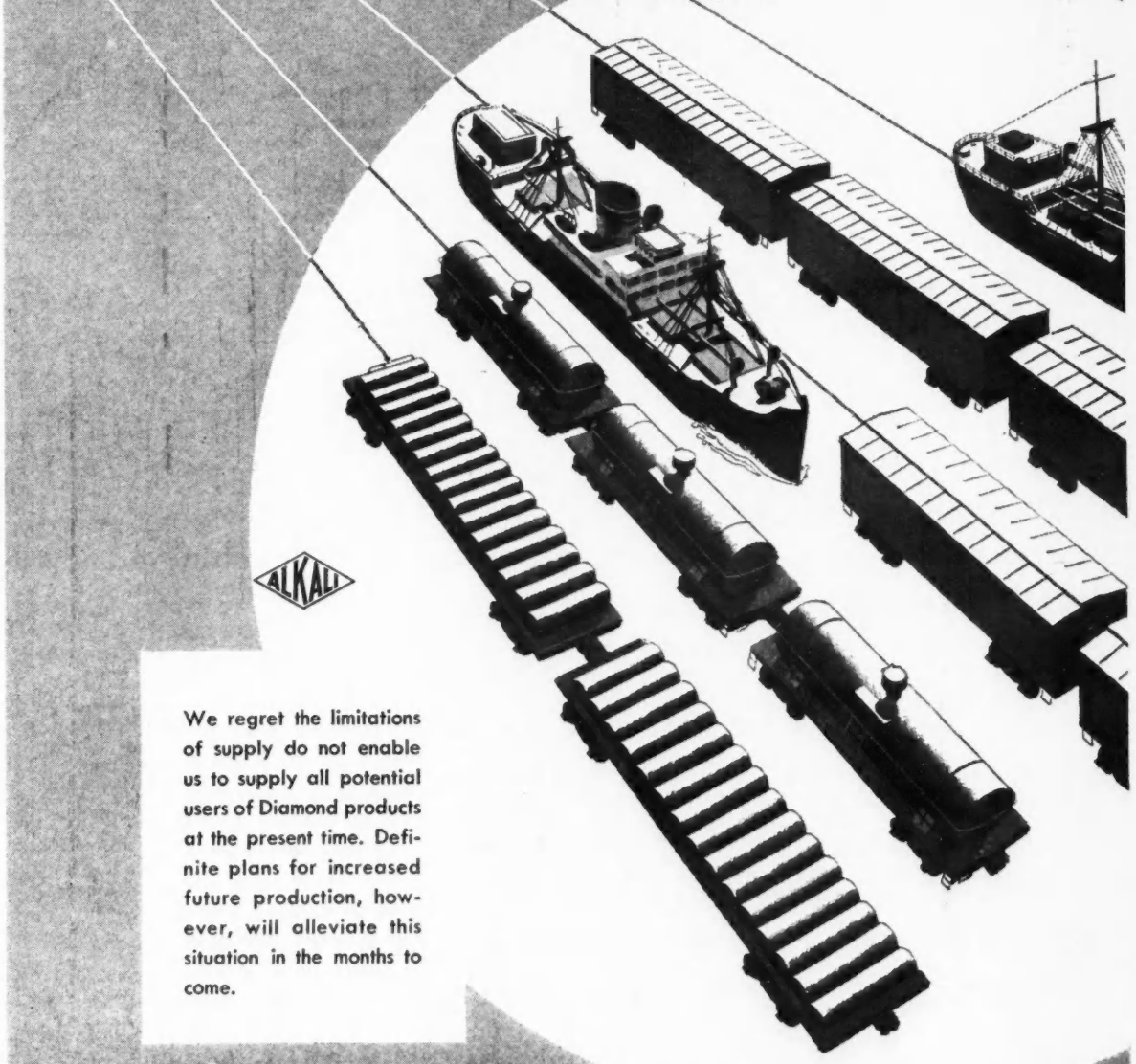

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Hazardous Chemicals Transport Study Urged

An intensive search for better methods of transporting dangerous chemicals, to assure public safety despite a steady rise in traffic in these materials, was urged February 7 by Robert T. Baldwin of New York, treasurer of the American Chemical Society, and secretary-treasurer of the Chlorine Institute, at a meeting of the Louisiana section of the society at Tulane University.

All present equipment for shipping dangerous substances can be made obsolete in a few years if the available research tools and applied to the problem, Mr. Baldwin declared.

Although he emphasized the low accident rate maintained under federal regulations and specifications, while the number of materials controlled has increased by 300 percent in twenty-five years, Mr. Baldwin asserted that the rules are not perfect and could be improved by more fundamental research.

More than 1,000 articles are now covered by the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as compared with fewer than 250 items a quarter century ago, he pointed out. In 1945 alone, fifty-one new chemicals and six new explosives were added. Except for explosives and a few materials such as charcoal, fireworks, and matches, the articles can readily be classified as chemicals, Mr. Baldwin said.

'Seal-Kote' Paint Claims Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Misrepresentation in the sale of paints, enamels and varnishes is charged in complaints issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Alfred Sophir, trading as Morris Paint & Varnish Company, Omaha, Nebr., and Leo Sophir, Jack Jay Sophir, Morris Sophir, Mary Sophir, Dorothy Sophir and Nathan I. Krutchik, copartners trading as Morris Paint & Varnish Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The complaints challenge representations by the respondent companies thart they manufacture the paints, varnishes, enamels and similar products they sell and that such manufacture is in accordance with an exclusive method developed by them and designated "Morlux Process." Actually, says the complaint, the respondents do not manufacture the products at all and have not developed any process, exclusive or otherwise, by which such products are manufactured.

Another representation with which the complaints take issue is that a paint sold under the trade name "Seal-Kote" has been especially made for painting school buildings and that its use for this purpose in lieu of other paint can be expected to reduce the cost of such painting by at least one-half. These representations are false, the complaint says.

G.E. Chemical Dept. Advances Gustafson

Arthur G. Gustafson, formerly manager of the construction division of the plastics division of the General Electric Company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass., has been appointed manager of the construction division of the entire chemical department.

Mr. Gustafson has been with General Electric since 1929. He served as superintendent at the Meriden plant from 1929 to 1932 and was then put in charge of engineering at Pittsfield. In 1936 he was made manager of the Meriden works and assumed additional responsibilities as manager of the Taunton works when that plant was organized in 1941. He returned to Pittsfield in March, 1942, to assume new duties as manufacturing manager of the plastics division. In 1945 he was named manager of the construction division.

Heyden Adds Rebak To Sales Staff

Vincent R. Rebak has joined the sales staff of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Rebak, a graduate of St. John's University, spent four years with the Air Forces during World War II. At the time he entered the service, he was associated with Republic Aviation's material follow-up division at Farmingdale, L. I.

Prior to joining the staff at Heyden, Mr. Rebak was with the New York sales division of Miles Laboratories Inc. He will service Heyden accounts in upper New York State as well as Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

Chemical Publishing Issues 1947 Catalog

Chemical Publishing Co., Incorporated, Brooklyn, N. Y. has issued its 1947 catalog. The catalog includes the books on chemistry, technology, physics, general science, mathematics, engineering, foods, formularies, drugs and cosmetics, medicine, metals, technical dictionaries, etc., as well as college and other textbooks.

Green Purchasing Agent For Electro Storage Battery

Kenneth W. Green has been named purchasing agent for the Electric Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pa. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of William B. Gold. Mr. Green has been assistant purchasing agent for the company since August, 1946.

Foote Has Brazil Affiliate

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Foote Minerios Industrializados, Ltd., Brazil (trade name, Fomil) is an affiliate. Foote Minerios maintains offices at both Rio and Victoria and operates as a mining company and ore buyer. This affiliate arrangement will considerably strengthen and augment supplies of materials to Foote for both its chemical and mineral operations.

Trade Briefs

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., is issuing a catalogue "Dow Corning Silicones, New Engineering Materials," which lists all the silicones now available.

J. J. Burke, treasurer of the Central Glass Company, Louisville, Ky., has been elected president. He succeeds the late C. W. Kendle, founder of the company, who died January 24.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, has manufactured a total of 500,000 long tons of American rubber since 1942, it is announced by W. S. Richardson, president.

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Obituaries

Charles W. Eastwood

Charles W. Eastwood, executive vice-president and treasurer of the United States Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I., died

Bachrach

Charles W. Eastwood

February 6. He was sixty-four years of age.

A native of Providence, Mr. Eastwood, started with the United States Gutta Percha organization in 1898 as an office boy and was elevated through the various positions to the executive vice-presidency in 1941. He served as a vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in 1942.

F. W. Strehlau

F. W. Strehlau, Baltimore correspondent for the OIL, PAINT and DRUG REPORTER, died of a heart attack in a hospital in that city February 3. He was eighty-six years of age.

Born in Germany, Mr. Strehlau came to the United States when he was eleven years of age. He attended Baltimore public schools and started his newspaper career with the "German Correspondent" in that city.

He later joined the "Baltimore Herald," subsequently becoming managing editor, leaving that post to become associated with a group of Baltimore newspapermen who started the "Baltimore Evening Star." Mr. Strehlau joined the "Baltimore Sun" in 1901, retiring from the daily newspaper field in 1910. Surviving are two daughters and three sons.

Dr. Otto Sussman

Dr. Otto Sussman, chairman of the board of the American Metal Company, New York, died January 3 at his home in that city. He was sixty-eight years old. Dr. Sussman had been associated with the company, or its predecessors, since 1904 when he came to the United States from Germany.

Joining American Metal Company as a mining engineer, Dr. Sussman was named a director in 1914. He was elected vice-president in 1917 and president in 1929. He became chairman of the board in 1934. Dr. Sussman was a former president of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

Dr. C.A. Browne

Dr. Charles A. Browne, who retired in 1940 as supervisor of research for the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, died in Washington,

Dr. C. A. Browne

D. C., February 3. He was seventy-six years old.

An internationally known sugar chemist, Dr. Browne started his career in New York in 1892, and later taught chemistry at Pennsylvania State College. From 1902 until 1906 has was research chemist for the Louisiana Sugar Experimental Station, New Orleans.

In 1906 and 1907 Dr. Browne was chief of the sugar laboratory of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, and then became chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, where he stayed until 1923. He returned to Washington as head of the Bureau of Chemistry and held several others posts until he retired.

Kenneth R. Brown, assistant to the president of the American Can Company, New York, died January 31. He was forty-four years of age.

James P. Knox, traffic manager at the Nixon Nitration Works, Metuchen, N. J., died February 4. He was forty-six years of age.

Charles G. Morgan, jr., manager of the department of operations of the American Trucking Association, died in Washington, D. C., February 4. He was fifty-three years old.

Earl L. Scovell, professor of forestry at the New Jersey Agricultural College, died in New Brunswick, N. J., February 3. He was fifty-two years old. Before joining the faculty of the college in 1926, Professor Scovell was associated with the New Jersey State Department of Forestry.

Susquehanna Chemicals Names Sixt to Post

Norman G. Sixt, previously with the McLaurin-Jones Company, Worcester, Mass., and the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been appointed manager in charge of operations for the Susquehanna Chemical Corporation with executive offices in the Empire State Building, New York. Mr. Sixt will direct operations of the seven Susquehanna plants from the Bradford, Pa., operations office.

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U.S. Rubber Grants Chemistry Fellowships

The United States Rubber Company has set up fellowships in chemistry at ten universities, it has been announced by Herbert E. Smith, president of the company.

The institutions are California Institute of Technology, Cornell, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern, University of California, UCLA, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the University of Chicago.

Phenoglaze Names Williams Sales Head

Harley Williams has been appointed sales manager for Phenoglaze Sales Corporation, New York. This concern has been organized for the sale of 'Phenoglaze' the phenol-formaldehyde protective coating against acids and alkalis manufactured in England for use on all types of wood and metal products. Before joining Phenoglaze Mr. Williams formerly was president of Williams Marine Contracting Company, Brooklyn.

Westvaco Chlorine Advances 3 Plant Officials

M. H. Norton (left), associated with the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, since 1927, has been made general superintendent of the South Charleston plant. T. F. Jackson (center), who joined Westvaco in 1936, has been named resident manager of the Carteret, N. J., plant, of which he has been acting manager since 1946. J. A. Mooney (right), general superintendent since 1945, has been made resident manager of the South Charleston plant. Mr. Mooney has been with the company since 1932.

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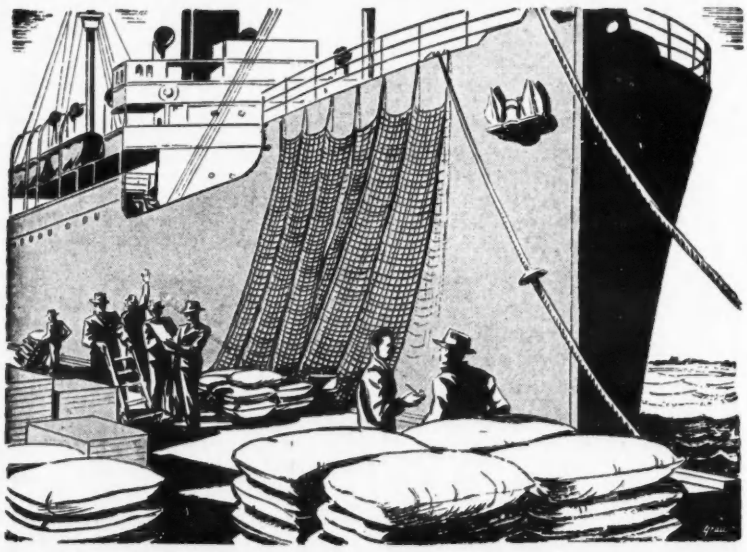

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Wyandotte Corp. Names Clark to Sales Post

Melvin E. Clark, former director of market research for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has been appointed a sales manager, according to Bert Cremers, vice-president in charge of sales for the Michigan alkali division. The appointment, effective March 1, will make Mr. Clark sales manager for soda ash, caustic soda, and bicarbonate of soda.

Mr. Clark joined the Wyandotte organization February 1, 1941 at the time the market research department was first organized in the then Michigan Alkali Company. Previously he had been assistant editor of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering for several years following his graduation as a chemical engineer from the University of Colorado. In August of 1941 Mr. Clark was released from the company to accept a special war assignment in Washington, where he later became chief of the Program Branch, Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. Returning to Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation in March of 1944, he set about reorganizing the activities of the market research department and directed the market analysis in connection with Wyandotte's $25,000,000 expansion program which was announced August 1, 1946.

P. L. Weller, who has been analyst in the market research department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation since October, 1945, has been appointed assistant director of market research. After March 1, he will assume the responsibility of directing the departments activities. Mr. Weller, a graduate of Ohio State University, entered the Wyandotte organization in 1945 from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Apex Chemical Elects Rothstein President

Herman Rothstein has been elected president of the Apex Chemical Company, New York. Other officers elected:—Vice-president, Charles B. Rasenberger; treasurer, Hugo Helburn and secretary, Emil Baer.

W.D. Neuberg Co. Incorporates

William D. Neuberg Company, New York, has been incorporated. All outstanding obligations of the company have been assumed by the corporation, William D. Neuberg Company, Inc. Business is now transacted in the name of the corporation.

Du Pont Appoints Blomquist to New Post

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the promotion of Dr. John H. Blomquist to the position of research supervisor in the nylon section of the rayon technical division.

Paperboard Makers To Meet March 25

The annual meeting of the New England division of the National Paperboard Manufacturers Association will be held at the Biltmore hotel, Providence, R. I., March 25.

General Dyestuffs Offers 10 New Circulars

The General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, announces the release of the following new circulars:—G-446, "Fast Scarlet Salt RN"; G-350-1, "Emulphor AG Oil Soluble"; G-448, "Emulphor, ELA"; G-458, "Katigan Tan K"; G-463, "Indanthrene Printing Brown RD Paste Fine"; G-454, "Soromine BSA"; G-459, "Soromine FW Paste"; G-460, "Prestabit Oil V New"; "Nuva B"; and GDC, 269, "Colloresine HV, MV, LV."

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tight supply situation in cornstarch has eased to some extent, and resale material was available in larger quantities at a wide range of prices, generally well above producers levels. A sizable quantity was taken for export. Potato starch was in brisk demand for export, with domestic consumers also placing orders for nearby requirements. Prices for potato starch were firmer and fractionally advanced. Stocks of tapioca flour on the spot were said to be quite heavy, with most inquiry confined to low types and the better grades attracting little at ention. A fair volume of business was reported for shipment of low grades of tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil for Canadian account.

Trading in tanning materials continued quiet last week. Offers for shipments of myrobalans and valonia cups were liberal and prices were sligthly reduced. New crop divi divi offerings for shipment were scarce and shippers were asking slightly higher prices. Tanners were in the market for replacements of quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract. Offers of quebracho extract for shipment were scarce. Suppliers awaited the announcement of export quotas and granting of licenses for the shipment of additional quantities. Shipments booked for January-February from the Argentine were reported held up from two to three weeks as a result of freight congestion at Brazilian ports which has disrupted the schedules of steamers arrival at Argentine ports.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Demand continued active to keep the supply position tight. Export inquiry was reported keen and only partially covered, because of the scarcity of resale material. Prices remain firm.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Steady demand was reported against former orders. Supplies were not liberal and firmly held at current quotations.

Sulphonated Oils—Inquiry was fairly active, but trading in sulphonated animal and vegetable oils was restricted by high costs and scarcity of supplies. Prices were strong and more or less nominal.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—This market was reported quiet and unchanged. Trading was limited to small quantities for actual needs.

Cochineal — With supplies scarce, the market was firm and quotations nominal.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood — Demand against orders continued active. Stocks were reported in moderate supply and well maintained at current quotations.

Albumen, Egg—Buying interest for edible continued moderate. Prices were unchanged and steady. Technical continued in demand, but trading was light owing to scarcity of supplies. Prices of this grade were firm. Dried egg production totaled 3,514,000 pounds in December compared with 183,000 pounds a year ago. Production consisted of 3,467,000 pounds of whole dried egg, and 47,000 pounds of dried albumen. Purchase of dried whole egg by the government during 1947 will be the basic means of supporting egg prices, so as to reflect a national annual average farm price to producers of 90 percent of parity. The extension of the Department of Agriculture's dried egg purchase program, to obtain an additional ten million pounds of dried egg for the United Kingdom, was announced on January 16. This additional quantity makes a total of twenty million pounds of dried eggs sought so far this year by the British Government.

Dextrin, Corn—This market remains firm under an active-demand. Production was reported at capacity, and moving steadily against previous contracts. Resale material was limited. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Egg Yolk—No yolk was produced during December 1946, compared with 22,000 pounds, for the same period in 1945, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Inquiry was active. Trading was restricted by the scarcity of supplies. Prices were firm. Dried yolk ranged from $1.15 to $1.25 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Starch, Corn—Firm conditions continued to prevail in this market. Production was reported at capacity and readily absorbed against former orders. Resale material was offered more freely from 1c to 2c per pound above producers quotations. Some of this material was taken for export. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Starch, Potato—This market was featured by a brisk export demand, with domestic users showing a good inquiry for nearby delivery. Offers for March delivery were light as the production was practically sold up. Sales were reported as fair for April. Prices were stronger and advanced about ¼c. per pound. Carlots were quoted at 7¾c. per pound, for March-April, and 8½c. for smaller quantities, New York basis.

Tapioca Flour—Interest in higher grades on the spot was slow, and most business was limited to low types. Supplies here were reported liberal, and offered at 7¾c. to 13c. per pound on the spot, as to quantity. Reports from Brazil indicated moderate trading for low grades for shipment to Canada. Prices there were entirely nominal as old crop has been practically cleaned up.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Deliveries against former orders were in good request. Market was steady at the recent advance in quotations.

Divi-Divi—Inquiry for new crop material was reported moderate. Offerings for shipment were still light and well held at about $68 to $70 per ton, ex dock, U. S. ports.

Mangrove Bark—While consuming inquiry was quiet, the market was steady. Shipments of 38 percent tannin were more or less nominal at $58 to $61 per ton, ex dock, U. S. ports.

Myrobalans—Liberal offerings for shipment and slow demand created a weaker tone in the market. J1 whole were quoted at $43 per ton, ex dock, and J2 at $39 per ton, same basis. Arrivals totaled 667 bags at New York for delivery on former contracts.

Quebracho Extract—Active inquiry for replacements continued, but the lack of offerings for shipment affected business. Some extract booked for January-February shipment was reported held up from two to three weeks by the delayed arrival at steamers at Argentine ports as a result of freight congestion at Brazilian ports. Export quotas were still awaited to be announced by the Argentine government. Last sales of ordinary solid were reported at 7⅛c. per pound, c.i.f. U. S. ports, in bond. Only 2,800 bags were received last week at New York for delivery on prior orders.

Tara Powder—Inquiry was quite active for replacement. Offers for shipment were reported scarce. Quotations were entirely nominal and generally above the $200 per ton level.

Valonia—This market was quiet. Offerings of cups were more liberal and prices were easier at $58 per ton, bags, ex dock. Beards were unchanged and nominal at $75 per ton, same basis.

Wattle Bark—Tanners continued to show an active inquiry for bark and extract replacements. Offers for shipment were light and the market was firm at former levels. Arrivals of bark were reported at 1,560 bales at New York for delivery on previous contracts.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Divi-divi, $3 per ton.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1, $1 per ton.
Myrobalans, J2, $1 per ton.
Valonia cups, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
293.5	293.5	288.6	299.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Slightly lower steel operations were recorded last week. The schedule was 92.7 percent a decline of 0.2 point of ingot capacity from the preceding period. The overall supply situation in coaltar chemicals did not vary from its former short condition. Benzol was inclined to tighten, but continued to meet domestic requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Prices of crude coaltar, made by the coal-gas process played a dual role:—carlot quotations for barrels were shaded under competitive influences while tankcars were higher. Crude creosote oil was up a half cent in tankcars and the solution was also listed higher. There were no other changes in the basic chemical quotations. Demand for cresylic acid and crude naphthalene was maintained at an exceptionally high level with market conditions definitely tight. Phenol production moved steadily into consuming channels leaving the open market practically bare of stocks. The pharmaceutical grades were the tightest spots in pyridin. Toluol supplies were sufficient to meet requirements although there was no easement in buying conditions. Xylol production appeared keyed to demand with the market in balance.

Intermediates and dyestuffs averaged short. Producers have experienced difficulty in expanding output while the stringency prevails in so many essential basic products. Competition in alphapicoline accounted for a lowering of prices, but no other price revisions were announced. Some producers have refused to consider additional business in phthalic anhydride until they can level off existing orders. Hydrogenated solvents continued to command enough attention to keep the markets tight.

Steel operations for the week beginning February 3 were scheduled at 92.7 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 92.9 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 89.7 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,633,700 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,637,300 tons for the preceding week and 106,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1946.

Production figures given below unless otherwise designated are for tar distillers' products from the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission.

Basic Products

Benzol—Market position fairly tight under a steady demand for home consumption and for export. Sales for prompt shipment have been reported at former price levels. Production of the motor grade in November amounted to 613,312 gallons, compared with 810,345 gallons in October. Other grades produced by tar distillers from purchased coaltar only or from oil-gas or water-gas tar produced or purchased by tar distillers amounted to 1,367,983 gallons in November against 1,208,588 gallons in the preceding month.

Coaltar—Prices for coal-gas crude in barrels were slightly lower with $8.25 named by some producers for carlots, works, while the range was given at $8.25 to $8.50. The differential of prices was attributed to competitive influences. Refined was also down 25c. per barrel with the prevailing price at $8.75 to $9.00. Tanks on the other hand were higher at 9½c. per gallon for crude and at 10c. to 10½c. per gallon for refined at the works.

Creosote Oil—Higher prices have been effective for crude in tanks. The range is 17c. to 17½c. per gallon at the works. The drum price in carlots covered a rather wide range from 26½c. to 34½c. per gallon, carlots at the works. The lowest prices heard for refined in tankcars was 20c. to 21c. per gallon at the works. Drums in carlots were quoted from 26c. to 34½c. per gallon, works. The solution was listed at 15.6c. to 16c. per gallon, according to the producer. Production in November was 9,484,579 gallons, compared with a revised total of 9,421,110 gallons in October.

Cresylic Acid—Firm and in tight supply with demand active. November production registered 2,100,412 pounds of refined, compared with 2,455,799 pounds in the preceding month. Importations last week were 602 drums.

Naphthalene—Producers have continued to experience heavy pressure for shipments of crude from consuming industries and the steady movement from works has prevented any improvement in the supply position. Importations of 954 bags were noted from Antwerp and Bremen. November production of crude naphthalene was lower at 13,929,474 pounds, compared with 17,351,924 pounds in the preceding month. Output of refined was 8,105,767 pounds in November, against 8,752,281 pounds in October.

Phenol—Market has shown no sign of easement from its tight position. Production is heavily sold against contract accounts and steady consumption has kept resales at an exceedingly low level. Output of technical and U.S.P. in November registered 18,307,208 pounds, compared with 18,369,252 pounds in October.

Pyridin—While there appeared to be enough of the denaturing grade to meet requirements, the pharmaceutical varieties were short of demand. Prices continued firm, but unchanged.

Toluol—Not offered freely although stocks have been sufficient to meet current requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Producers' expectations that easement in supplies might be experienced during the Winter months have not been realized to date. Production was down sharply in November to 1,547,140 gallons, compared with 2,444,278 gallons in October. These figures included toluol produced from petroleum by any process. The price position is firmer, with producers naming 22c. to 23c. per gallon for tanks, works, with a freight allowance of 2c. per gallon, eastern territory, the latter price predominating on new business.

Xylol—Manufacturers of enamels, lacquers and varnishes are taking enough xylol to keep stocks relatively low. Shipments have continued on a fairly prompt basis and the general market appeared to retain its balanced condition in a satisfactory manner without revealing any new price changes.

Chicago.—The tone of the coaltar bases market was firm, with demand generally good and offerings not large. Movement at large was extensive. Benzol was in active call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 17c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

There appeared to be no surplus stocks available in these markets. The

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coaltar, crude, in tankcars, 1½c. per gal. and refined, in tankcars, 1c. per gal.
Creosote oil, crude, in tankcars, ½c. per gal. and solution, in tankcars, 6/10c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Alphapicoline, 3½c. per lb.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 25c. per barrel.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.7	131.7	131.7	127.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended January 31 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,103,188
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,566,750
Benzol	gals.	3,599,988
Coaltar	gals.	13,354,375
Creosote oil	gals.	743,200
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,765,100
Phenol	lbs.	209,025
Toluol	gals.	719,975
Xylol	gals.	162,575

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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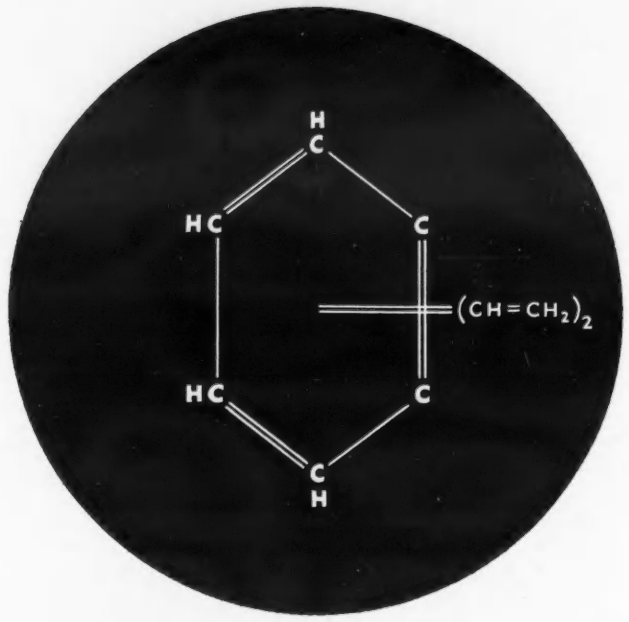
available for immediate shipment



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strong position of basic products has kept prices firm while demand was sufficient to absorb output without difficulty. The stringency in phenol has kept production of cyclohexanol from expanding. Buying interest in this solvent as well as in cyclohexanone and cyclohexane has shown a tendency to increase for blending purposes.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Buying conditions have continued tight for both varieties of this acid. Demand has kept ahead of production and the movement has been confined mostly to regular consumers.

Broenner's—Firm at the late advance with demand sufficiently active to sustain a tight supply condition.

Fumaric—Maintenance of heavy demand mostly for use in synthetic resins has prevented any easement in buying conditions. Stocks are short with market firm at former price levels.

Gamma—Supply situation remained tight with contract consumers calling for shipments and production moving steadily. Suppliers gave 97c. a pound as the inside selling figure.

Malic—Not much available at present. Producers reported market firm, but without quotable change.

Other Intermediates

Alphapicoline — Lower prices have been named by some producers with 24c. in drums listed for carlots and 24½c. per pound for smaller quantities, works.

Anilin — Consuming demand has been sustained at a level high enough to keep stocks low and the market position relatively tight. November production was placed at 8,119,934 pounds compared with 8,924,437 pounds in the preceding month.

Betanaphthylamine—Shortage of available stocks has kept buying conditions tight. Stringency in basic material has checked progress in increasing production. Market firm at former price levels.

Dinitrobenzene — Steady shipments of crude have prevented any stock accumulations. The market is firm at 16c. a pound. The purified grade is held at 17¼c. a pound, both prices f.o.b. works.

Metaparacresol — Production was lower in November. The total registered 308,386 pounds, compared with 414,783 pounds in the preceding month. No improvement in buying conditions could be noted.

Monochlorobenzene—November showed the second largest output for any of the eleven months recorded in 1946. The total amounted to 23,185,277 pounds, compared with 22,360,088 pounds in October and a high of 24,713,262 pounds in May. Heavy demand has taken output readily and kept the supply position tight.

Orthometaparacresol — Output in November was placed at 627,118 pounds, compared with 832,095 pounds in October. Market position described as firm and tight.

Phthalic Anhydride — A new high production level was established in November when the total reached 11,245,647 pounds. October output was 9,275,629 pounds. Demand for use in enamel type finishes has continued exceedingly heavy, with no easement in the supply position in sight at the present time.

Coaltar Colors

Shortage of many chemicals and intermediates has kept production of dyestuffs down and stocks are short, with shipments confined mostly to regular consumers. Demand has continued active with a tendency to broaden while the market's price structure has remained definitely firm. Production figures submitted for the month of November show substantial declines with output at the lowest level for any of the eleven months. Production of C.D. 202 chrome blue black R amounted to 115,552 pounds, against 234,081 pounds in October. Output of C.I. 581 direct black EW registered 664,349 pounds in November, compared with 840,972 pounds in the preceding month. Production of C.I. 1114 anthraquinone vat blue BCS 20 percent amounted to 97,319 pounds, against 135,920 pounds in October. Small lots of anilin dyes were imported from Antwerp, Havre and Liverpool during the past week.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL

Evans Leaves Post With Mathieson Alkali

George S. Evans, of The Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, has retired from his position as metallurgist in charge of fused alkali products for the metals trade, but will be affiliated with the company as consultant, it has been announced by D. W. Drummond, vice-president-general manager of sales. R. C. Strong, who was made manager of the fused alkali division on January 1, will supervise Purite sales in the future.

Mr. Evans joined Mathieson as a metallurgist in 1925, after some fifteen years of experience as a chemist and metallurgist.

Fertilizer Probe

—Continued from page 5

growers who are the largest consumers.

According to the latest information of the Maritime Commission, at least twenty ships will be operating in this service and possibly more. Fifteen ships in the commission's laid-up fleet at Mobile are being put into condition for moving the nitrate, and the Grace Line has diverted five of its ships to the service. All of the ships should reach Chile by the first of March and the only question is the speed at which they can be loaded there. It is a fourteen-day run from Chile to the Gulf ports. The ships carry approximately 9,000 tons.

Meanwhile, Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska has proposed that the senate committee on agriculture make its own investigation of the shortage, declaring that confusion exists with respect to the causes of the shortage and the action which should be taken for alleviating it. He proposed in a resolution (S. es. 78) that the committee investigate particularly:—

1. The relationship to such shortage of the Army program of production and exportation of fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients.

2. The relationship to such shortage of any international agreement or commitments with respect to allocation, importation, and exportation of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

3. The possibility and practicality of increasing the production and importation of supplies of nitrogen, phosphates, and potash.

4. The extent, if any, to which faulty distribution of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients and lack of facilities for distribution has contributed to the shortage in certain areas.

He expressed the hope that the committee would give careful consideration to the statements contained in the 1946-47 fertilizer report of the Department of Agriculture issued last month. A study of the facts contained in the report 'must convince anyone that there need not have been a fertilizer shortage in this country," he said. Senator Butler added:—

"In this document the statement is made that the rated capacity of synthetic nitrogen plants in the United States is in excess of 1,100,000 tons, not including the Army plants, while elsewhere it is admitted that the production program for 1946-47 amounts to only 559,000 tons. The production program for 1946-47 is, in fact, less than production for 1945-46. I believe our farmers deserve an explanation why production should be actually declining at a time when production in every other line of manufacture is booming."

The one-day session of the house committee heard testimony from a number of government officials, representatives of the industry and farm organizations. Among those who testified were Harold Stein, who is associated with Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman: Arthur G. Syran, assistant to the director of operations of the Maritime Commission; W. A. Minor, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; Col. C. K. Heiss of the War Department; Frederic Arden, chief of the inorganics branch of the CPA; Porter Howard of the Office of Defense Transportation; Ralph B. Douglass, vice-president of the Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.; Horace M. Albright, president of the U. S. Potash Company, New York; Herbert Meyers, vice-president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond; Maurice Lockwood, president of the National Fertilizer Association, and spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, and sugarbeet growers.

Mr. Stein and Col. Heiss told the committee that the reopening of the Army's ordnance plants for the production of fertilizers for overseas shipment is a temporary arrangement that is intended to be concluded this year.

Army Plants

According to Col. Heiss, the Army will continue to operate the plants until September or October. Whether operation will continue beyond that time will depend on budget provisions for taking care of occupied territories. The Army would much prefer to buy its fertilizers from commercial producers, Col. Heiss stated, but found that this would be impossible without disrupting supplies at home.

Mr. Howard of the ODT reviewed the shortage of chemical tankcars for all purposes and denied that the 100,000 cars owned by the petroleum industry were idle. He said government agencies had solved the acid car situation to some extent by taking cars from the petroleum trade, but high-pressure cars for ammonia and liquid petroleum gas would be short through June, 1947. He said the country was short 1,000 such cars on December 1, 1946, and that new cars are just now coming in at the rate of 100 to 200 a month.

Transport for Fertilizers

Mr. Lockwood of NFA urged immediate government action providing transport for fertilizers so that American farmers may have greater supplies for spring plantings. He said that boxcars must be provided; tankcars must be assured for anhydrous ammonia and ammonia solutions and for sulphuric acid; and every effort should be made by the carriers to speed up shipments and shorten transit time.

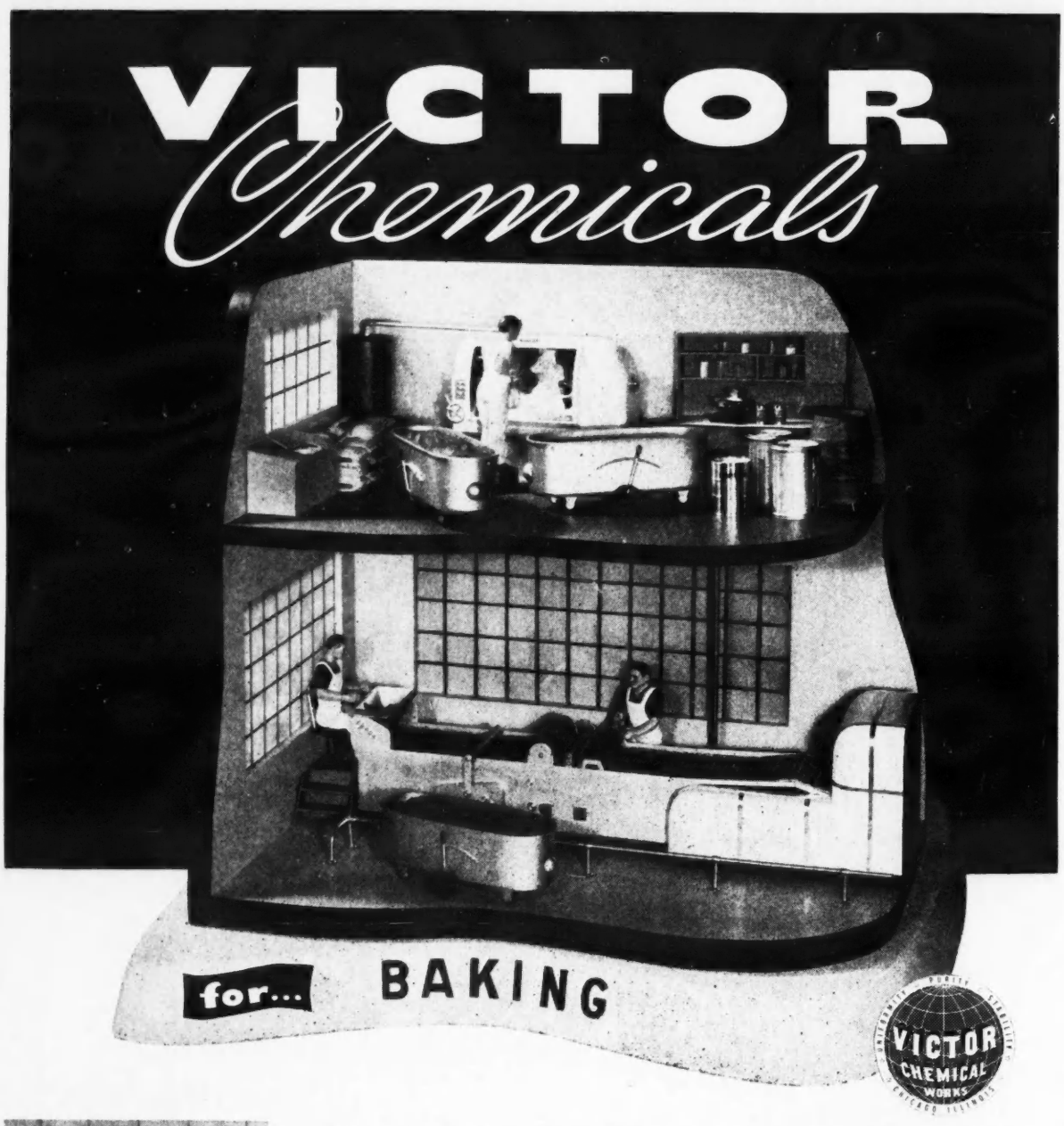
Although recognizing that a current shortage exists, Mr. Lockwood pointed to the fact that the industry had doubled its prewar tonnage and has more than doubled the volume of plant food provided for American farmers. That the industry is doing an effective job and is preparing to do an even more effective one is demonstrated, he explained, in public evidence that many firms are planning new construction, or actually have that construction underway or completed. Mines and processing plants likewise are being developed in many sections of the country, he said.

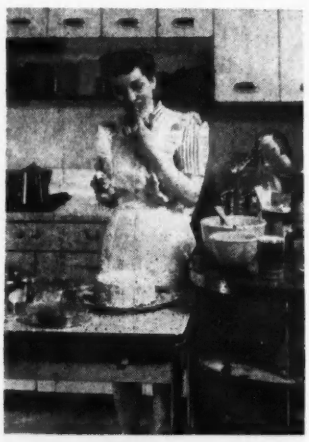
Shortages Disappearing

Mr. Douglass said that "operating under a free economy" it seems reasonable to assume that by Summer or Fall of 1947 practically all shortages will disappear. He explained that fertilizer supplies jumped from 7,300,000 tons in the 1935-39 period to 14,000,000 in 1946 with present indications pointing to an all-time high in 1946-47. Except for strikes and labor difficulties, he added, farmers would have had 10 to 15 percent more fertilizer and materials this year.

Mr. Meyers testified that superphosphate production will likely exceed last year's record although boxcar shortages have seriously interfered with phosphate rock deliveries. He said it is questionable whether all the Chilean nitrate allocated (about 600,000 tons) this year will arrive in the United States in time for use this season, because of maritime strikes plus the lack of satisfactory shipping facilities.

Mr. Syran of the Martime Commission said that fifteen ships have been ordered into the service for the movement of Chilean nitrates to this country and expected that all of them would reach Chile by the first week in March.





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Agricultural Chemicals

Heavy demand for the basic chemicals used in fertilizer has continued with stocks insufficient to meet requirements. Some Chilean nitrate of soda has reached New Orleans and more arrivals are expected this month while a substantial increase in imports is scheduled for March. Superphosphate remained firm and short in this section, but without price change. Considerably more potash could be used if made available. Reports were current of higher prices for ammonia sulphate in the Birmingham section, but there was no change in prices in the local area. Packinghouse byproducts were quiet with feeders not supporting the market to the same extent noted a month or two ago. It was stated that lower prices and freer offerings of oil seed meals have diverted attention from bone meal, dried blood and animal tankage. Buying interest has continued to increase in the insecticide chemicals. Sales of bordeaux mixture and natural cryolite have been made at higher prices.

A new all-time high in the production of superphosphate basis 18 percent a.p.a. was made in 1946, according to reports of acidulators to The National Fertilizer Association. Production in 1946 was 0.9 percent greater than in 1945; although the increase was slight, it must be remembered that production in 1945 was much higher than in any previous year. Shipments of superphosphate during 1946, however, were not as great as in 1945, amounting to 96.3 percent of 1945 shipments. Production of concentrated superphosphate 45 percent a.p.a. basis during 1946 was equivalent to 4.2 percent of total production 18 percent a.p.a. basis; in 1945 production of concentrated superphosphate was equivalent to 4.4 percent of total production.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Firm and short of demand in this area with prices unchanged. Reports were current that an advance of $2 per ton had been made in the Birmingham section. Importations of 2,849 bags from Liverpool during the week were said to be for chemical use. Exports for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 21,220 tons, compared with 19,868 tons for the same period in 1945.

Bone Meal—No unusual activity could be noted. Buying interest was moderate and confined to spot sales. No price changes were recorded.

Cyanamide—Importations of calcium cyanamide in November amounted to 14,111 tons, against 16,031 tons for the same month in 1945. Imports for eleven months ending November 30 were 150,588 tons, compared with 123,700 tons for the corresponding period in 1945 and 89,154 tons in 1944.

Dried Blood—Some sales reported at $8.50 per unit-ton. Buyers not aggressive, and market situation relatively quiet throughout the past week.

Fish Meal — Not much material around although some stock was on the market at $135 a ton. Buying interest from feeders has subsided and the fertilizer trade is not showing any unusual attention at prices current.

Soda Nitrate—Importations in November were placed at 25,918 tons, compared with 16,303 tons for November, 1945. Imports for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 528,191 tons, against 835,294 tons for the same period in 1945 and 572,098 tons in 1944. According to trade reports, January was the lowest month for arrivals of Chilean nitrate. February will show improvement, and some sizable imports are scheduled for March. At present a cargo is being unloaded at New Orleans. Ships are being reconditioned at Chilean ports and will arrive in March. Shortage of basic material has kept domestic production down with a consequent delay in shipments. Demand is active and considerably in excess of the current supply.

Tankage—Scattered sales were reported at former price levels. Buying interest has relaxed during the past few weeks and it is stated that feeders have shifted to soybean meal which has been obtainable at $55 to $58 a ton in the West. Importations of 672 greaves cakes were recorded during the past week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bordeaux mixture, 4c. per lb.
Natural cryolite, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.3	72.3	72.3	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Acidulators are taking all the phosphate rock that can be shipped and producers are under constant pressure for more material. It is stated that the world's output is above that of last year and also the pre-war level, except in the Pacific area. On account of increased production, new supplies above the goal of 13,981,900 tons for 1946-1947 will not be subject to allocation.

Superphosphate—Production of normal 18 percent in 1946 is placed at 5,335,812 tons by N.F.A. Output in 1945 was 5,287,305 tons. Production of concentrated 45 percent was given at 93,813 tons in 1946 against 97,755 tons in 1945. The amount used in mixed fertilizer last year was 2,634,829 tons reduced to an 18 percent basis. The amount used in 1945 was 2,290,527 tons. Stocks on December 31 were 485,846 tons of 18 percent, compared with 610,-3,6 tons for the corresponding date in 1945.

Potashes

It appears doubtful if market conditions can change much during the remainder 1946-1947 season. Demand is ahead of production and fertilizer mixers are eager for all the muriate that can be shipped. Exports in November amounted to 8,659 tons, including 6,419 tons of muriate and 2,240 tons of other sorts of potash, compared with a total of 8,420 tons for the same month in 1945. Exports for eleven months show a total of 87,857 tons, against 93,137 tons and 98,685 tons for the same periods in 1945 and 1944, respectively.

Insecticides

Consumer interest has shown seasonal expansion in insecticides and fungicides with favorable prospects of buying operations gaining momentum as the season progresses. Production of DDT is heavily sold through June. Higher prices are effective for both Bordeaux mixture and natural cryolite.

Bordeaux Mixture—Higher prices are effective for this insecticide. The carlot price for 4-pound bags in cases ranges from 15c. to 15½c. per pound, and for 1-pound bags in cases, 21c. to 22½c. per pound. The l.c.l. price range is from 16c. to 18c. per pound for the former and from 22c. to 23c. for the latter containers. Prices include delivery in the East.

Cryolite—Natural material is quoted higher with suppliers naming 10¾c. for carlots and 11c. a pound smaller quantities at the works.

DDT — November production was placed at 3,582,138 pounds by the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission. The October output was 3,-788,544 pounds. Producers are heavily sold over the first half of this year. It was asserted that the supply position is definitely tight with possibilities of a shortage over the entire year.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur has been sufficient to sustain shipments at a high level with distribution satisfactory for both agricultural and industrial requirements. Maintenance of a large stockpile at mines has permitted prompt shipments. Transportation has averaged satisfactory, with occasional delays resulting from boxcar shortages. The market's price structure has continued firm. Regular consumers are calling for shipments of pyrites with Canadian and Spanish material moving against contract accounts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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To meet these problems PCA is making "heap big hustle" in every possible way. We'd like to ship you every ton of high grade Muriate you'd like to have, but you know the complications as well as we do. Please be assured, however, that this company is doing its utmost to render the best possible service to you today . . . *that is always PCA's objective.*

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OPD—2-10-1947 50

U.S. Supreme Court Denies Petition of Clark & Clark to Review Decision of U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Amphetamine Sulfate Case

★

The drug trade will be interested in the most recent development in our law suit against Clark & Clark, of Wenonah, New Jersey, for infringing our patent on amphetamine sulfate and imitating "Benzedrine" sulfate tablets.

The U. S. District Court found Clark & Clark guilty of unfair competition and that our patent on amphetamine sulfate is valid and was infringed. Clark & Clark posted $25,000 with the Court and appealed. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on August 6, 1946, again found Clark & Clark guilty of patent infringement and unfair competition. Clark & Clark filed a petition for review with the U. S. Supreme Court.

Now the Supreme Court has just denied their petition. The Court of Appeals' decision in our favor is, therefore, FINAL.

A permanent injunction prohibiting, until the patent expires, all further manufacture and sale of amphetamine sulfate in medicinal preparations, *which includes obesity combinations*, has been issued against Clark & Clark, Charles L. Morris and Robert B. Morris, trading as Professional Laboratories. Damages will be assessed against them. Their books, showing their customers and sales, will be opened. *As a result there will be made available names of retailers and distributors for legal action wherever it is indicated.*

A large number of druggists have refused to handle or substitute illegal amphetamine sulfate, and we sincerely appreciate their cooperation. We believe they will view as in their interest, as well as ours, the warning which this notice carries to those druggists who have stocked and sold amphetamine sulfate other than that made by Smith, Kline and French Laboratories.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Basic conditions pointed to continued strength in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. Practically all raw materials were strong in price and virtually none of them showed the least tendency to move in buyers' favor. Manufactured products reflected the strength in raw materials by holding fast to current price levels and showing a disposition, occasionally, to seek higher levels. Everything pointed toward continued strength in the market.

Readjustments that have been made in prices to shape schedules more closely to prevailing costs of production and the rising price of containers were noted in acetone-free diacetone alcohol, methylisobutyl carbinol, methylisobutyl ketone, methylpentanediol, and potash guaiacol sulphonate, the drum prices on acetone; butyl acetate, alcohol, and lactate; and ethyl acetate.

Cables revealed castor beans as strong as ever and an advance in prices for all kinds of castor oil appear to be inevitable when the producers begin to process beans at anythink like today's price in Brazil. Demand for oil has run high for months and it was learned last week that a shipment of oil is on the way from India—something of an event. One does not hear of beans coming from there although considering Brazilian prices on beans, a market for Indian castor beans would appear to exist—if export licenses can be had.

Fishing smacks are at sea in Norwegian and other North Atlantic waters and new production of codliver oil should be coming on the market soon. Also, production data should appear, possibly in March. The article is scarce in unsold position on this market at present.

Conditions in Europe—more especially in Italy and Spain—do not suggest anything but a possible rise in spot prices for quicksilver. European mercury miners are now operating as a cartel—usually an ill omen for American buyers of Continental quicksilver.

Blackstrap molasses now being free from price control and being due for removal from allocation at an early date, the market expects prices to rise sharply as consumers bid for supplies of an article in short supply because of the sugar situation. Alcohol makers in this country will have to depend mainly on grain this year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetone, dms., ½c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, dms., ½c. per lb.
Alcohol, dms., ½c. per lb.
Lactate, dms., ½c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, dms., ½c. per lb.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, 1c. per lb.
technical, ½c. per lb.
Methylisobutyl carbinol, 1c. per lb.
Methylisobutyl ketone, 1c. per lb.
Methylpentanediol, 5c. per lb.
Potash guaiacolsulphonate, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
247.7	247.7	247.7	205.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetanilide—Production in November, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission, totaled 927,838 pounds, which compares with October output at 1,134,531 pounds. The market continued in firm position.

Acetone—In the month of November, 31,401,942 pounds, which compares with 25,975,688 pounds produced in October. The figures are those of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The market was strong in all its aspects with demand pushing supply hotly. Prices for acetone in drums were advanced: carlots, 26½c. per pound; less carlots, 27c.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Production of this article in November rose to 1,009,890 pounds from the low output of 710,143 pounds in the month of October, according to the latest report of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Demand has expanded some with the turn of the year and production moves so promptly into consumption that creation of a substantial reserve of unsold stocks is not an easy accomplishment.

Acid, Ascorbic—Business was steady but little different in volume than it had been in the recent past but the market was well supported and lacked disquieting influences. Production in November was raised to 99,946 pounds over the October output at 91,347 pounds, according to the most recent release of statistical data by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Citric — Indications are that the present price on fermentation citric acid will be retained unchanged unless a possible rise in raw material shall be so great as to force the leading producers to change their policy of keeping prices stabilized at low levels. There is reason to expect that raw materials will rise now that they are free of government control.

Agar — A government agency has sold 500 bales of Japanese agar imported by it from Japan and offered for competitive bidding by potential buyers. Eleven successful bidders were reported and prices paid ranged $3.15 for the lowest to $3.60 for the highest prices paid.

Alcohol—Producers of alcohol will be on their own during much of 1947 if exhaustion of the government stockpile becomes a fact, in accordance with expectations based on the total monthly withdrawals being made from the said accumulation of wartime alcohol. It seems likely that alcohol production from grains will rise, especially that from corn, of which there is more than plenty in the country at this time. Production from blackstrap molasses will be curtailed by the availability of that article and production costs when it is used as raw material for making alcohol seem destined inevitably to undergo very sharp advances—especially if much of it be diverted to the making of syrups, a development not at all unlikely. This takes into some consideration the fact that production of molasses from beets will likely rise this year if the planting program of the sugar beet growers is realized.

Restrictions on the use of corn by distillers have been lifted. No wheat or rye may be used to make industrial alcohol or butyl alcohol.

Amyl Acetate—Stocks continued to be reported generally short as compared with the requirements of manufacturing consumers. Demand ran heavy and added to the already strong position occupied by prices in general.

Atropine—The raw material situation has been eased some by the arrival of some fair-sized quantities of raw material from primary markets in recent weeks. The market on atropine remains very firm, based on present production costs and the availability of goods vs. prevailing demand.

Bismuth—The market was exceptionally firm. Production of metal shows a relatively high cost and the output or recovery operations are not all that might be desired. There is even some talk of an advance to come in all prices unless conditions change.

Butyl Acetate—Demand was excellent. Requirements of all buyers ran to large totals and took up production in excellent fashion. Prices for goods in drums, carlots, were advanced to 26½c. per pound; less carlots, 27c.

Butyl Alcohol—Production of normal butyl alcohol in November totaled higher at 11,821,145 pounds, comparing with October output at 11,208,111 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. No figures are given on production of secondary material. Prices for butyl alcohol in drums were upped ½c.: carlots, 26½c. per pound; less carlots, 27c.

Camphor—Demand from the plastics manufacturers was reported to be excellent. That from consumers requiring U.S.P. material was only less so. The market retained a very firm price position and lacked signs of an early change either up or down.

Castor Oil—Strong prices and high consumption combined to keep the oil market to high position. The rising cost of castor beans tended to put oil into a position where a further ad-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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vance in prices should not come as a surprise. Once processors begin to work with beans bought around $275 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports, present prices on oil would appear to be doomed.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 18,427 bags, or 2,764,050 pounds. Total arrivals since January 1 were 258,970 bags, or 38,845,500 pounds. In the corresponding period of 1946, total arrivals were 162,988 bags, or 24,448,200 pounds.

Castor oil is due to reach here from India, the first arrivals reported as definitely coming. The quantity was not stated definitely, but it was fairly substantial and the indicated price was 33c. per pound, according to the bank handling the matter.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 30c. per pound, drums, less than carlots; No. 3, extracted, 29¾c.

Cocoa Butter—The cocoa committee has recommended to the International Emergency Food Council that allocation of cocoa beans and cocoa butter be continued until September 30, 1947.

Codliver Oil—Fishing is well started in North Atlantic waters. Ere long, some preliminary reports concerning the early results of Norwegian fishing should begin to arrive from Norway; possibly in March. Production last year was record high. Maintenance of the figures reached in 1946 would be a real accomplishment. To exceed them would be more than can be expected confidently. Spot stocks were well engaged; little was available for prompt delivery against orders from new customers.

Dibutyl Phthalate—November production gained. It was 1,643,933 pounds, comparing with the 1,481,857 pounds produced in October. The figures are those of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ergosterol—November output down to 1,743,155 million units from October at 2,213,278 million units, says U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Data concerning production of 85 percent material in November shows a sharp rise to a total of 10,170,182 pounds from the October figure of 8,744,934 pounds, according to the latest report of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Prices of ethyl acetate in drums were raised ½c. per pound.

Ethyl Ether—Production of technical and U.S.P. material combined in the month of November rose to 3,133,396 pounds from the October level of 3,003,670 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—Production in November dropped to 41,470,060 pounds of 37 percent by weight material from the October level of 41,863,814 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Glycerin — Production of crude glycerin in 1946 reached very high totals — and yet demands of the whole country were met only in part. The balance of needs was partly cared for by the importation of exceptionally large quantities from all over the world. The December output of domestic crude glycerin topped that of the output by months during the year. The market continued to use all the glycerin made available either by domestic producers or by foreign countries able to ship here.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Ruling prices on glycerin are, for both chemically pure and high gravity, 55c. per pound, tank-car; 55¼c., drums, carlots; 55¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Methanol—Consuming requirements pressed production sharply and hard. In November, output of synthetic material totaled 44,316,435 pounds, a rise from the October manufacture of 43,776,937 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. The price structure showed much strength. Production of natural methanol in November dropped to 1,392,342 pounds from the October output of 1,464,220 pounds.

Molasses—All comment on the withdrawal of price control and the nearing end of all control over distribution centered on the idea that prices are bound to rise sharply. Diversion of substantial quantities to the production of sugar syrups—which are scarce because of the continued shortage in available sugar—seemed likely to produce considerable bidding for supplies for account of other industrial users—alcohol and stock-feed manufacturers, for instance.

Niacin and Niacinamide—Production in November rose to 98,922 pounds, which compares with October output at 95,183 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate — Prices have been advanced to the basis of $1.80 to $1.85 per pound, following the line of most products that have risen in production cost during the past few months.

Potash Iodide—Very firm. Demand has broadened to some extent and the movement has added strength to the market evident in the late general advance in prices on all iodine derivatives.

Penicillin—Production continued to rise in November. It reached a total of 2,721,866 million units from the October output of 2,633,629 million units, according to data supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Pyridoxin — November production dropped to 1,136 pounds from the October total of 1,151 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Quicksilver—The market was reasonably active at firm prices. Foreign market conditions do not suggest lower prices to come from either Spain or Italy. In fact, asking prices today show much strength and suggest a spot market eventually much higher, possibly around $100 duty paid, according to some market opinion.

Quinine—Information in hand suggests that reappearance of Netherlands East Indies quinine and cinchona bark in volume depends directly on an end coming to the political unrest that has made life a dangerous hazzard in the islands. It is believed that the plantations are in good to fair shape and only political troubles prevent resumption of normal exports.

Rochelle Salt—Steady as to price and moving in routine quantities most of the time. Some think that further recessions in prices may develop but at the moment such a movement seems not close at hand.

Salicin—Inquiries have been in the market for this article but those concerned with the distribution of imports in prewar times are unable to offer firm prices and spot deliveries. Reoffering of spot goods generally awaits major production and export from Great Britain.

Silver Bullion—Stability has come to the bullion market after a succession of price declines that seemed almost violent at times. The market last week was 70¾c. per ounce. Silver nitrate was still being produced from bullion bought at much higher prices and hence the schedule has yet to reflect bullion available at its present price.

Strychnine—Firm in all respects. The whole list of nux vomica derivatives has yet to be offered in this market but alkaloid and sulphate were available in quantities sufficient to meet the present routine consuming request.

Sulpha Drugs—The U. S. Tariff Commission figures on production of all sulpha drugs excepting sulphanilamide and sulphathiazole show November output rising to 496,798 pounds from the October total of 491,630 pounds.

Thiamine Hydrochloride — November production dropped to 14,958 pounds from the October level of 16,344 pounds, according to the latest release of date compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The market continued to display substantial price stability.

Thymol—Leading producers of this article continued report poor production and general inability to meet the total of potential requirements of manufacturing consumers. However, some reports have indicated that the article had become slightly more available.

Trade Briefs

Hudnut Sales Company has named Arthur Noto sales manager of the company's department store division. Formerly he was assistant sales manager.

David G. Hoyer, vice-president of John Powell Export Company and John Powell International Inc., manufacturer of insecticides, New York, has returned from a three-month business survey of Europe.

Hoosier Pharmacal Company, Indianapolis, has appointed Louis H. Dixon sales and advertising manager. Formerly he held similar positions with the G. F. Harvey Company and the R. J. Strassenburgh Company.

APMA Scientific Committee to Meet

The scientific committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Commodore hotel, New York, February 17. The chairman will be Dr. John C. Bird, director of development of the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Papers to be presented at the morning session, which will start at nine o'clock, include "Investigation of Rapid Ageing Tests of Vitamins Preparations," by Dr. W. M. Lauter, of the department of applied research at Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc.; "Tablet Disintegration," by Dr. W. M. Hoehn, director of research for George A. Breon & Co.; "Stability of Penicillin in Commercial Pharmaceuticals," by Dr. Bird; "A New Concept of Medical Direction in Pharmaceutical Management," by Dr. D. K. Kitchen, medical director of Bristol Laboratories, and "Biological Effects of Atomic Bomb Radiation," by Dr. Bradford N. Craver, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc.

Papers to be presented at the afternoon session, starting at two o'clock, are "The Therapeutic Trials Committee," by Dr. W. Van Winkle, of the therapeutic trials committee of the American Medical Association; "Pharmacology of Folic Acid," by Dr. R. Cunningham and Dr. R. W. Howard, of Lederle Laboratories, and "Changes in Water Stored in Glass Ampules," J. F. Greene, director of research for the Kimble Glass Company. The last paper will be followed by panel discussion.

German, Jap Merchandise Put on Display in N.Y.

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Commercial Company, subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has opened a display room at 292 Madison avenue, New York, for the viewing of available samples of merchandise imported from Germany and Japan.

The agency also announces that it has entered into an agreement with the War Department under which the company will sell in the United States and other countries merchandise made available to it from Korea. Proceeds from the sale will be used to finance the importation of essential commodities into Korea.

U.S.P. Subcommittee To Study Dermatology

The subcommittee on oinments and related products of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, under the chairmanship of Professor Louis C. Zopf of the University of Iowa, is preparing an extensive review of the professional requirements of dermatologists.

The information will be used as the basis for a U.S.P. research program during the next few years in which both clinical and pharmaceutical phases of dermatology will be studied. The committee said that advances in dermatologic treatment due to discovery of new therapeutic agents, the necessities of war and the development of improved ointment bases and other vehicles, compel a thorough restudy of the entire field.

Dart Gets Award Of Marketing Ass'n

Justin W. Dart, president of the Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has been awarded the first Annual Marketing Award of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Marketing Association for his efforts in bringing the company's headquarters to that city. The association considered he had contributed the greatest single achievement to marketing in Southern California.

Centaur Expands Labs At Rahway Plant

Five-fold expansion of laboratory facilities at the Rahway plant of the Centaur Company Division is announced by Joseph D. Bohan, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, and divisional general manager. Delayed by wartime lack of supplies and chemical equipment, work is now nearing completion.

RFC Agar Sold To Eleven Firms

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that its subsidiary, the United States Commercial Company, has sold 500 bales of agar-agar which was imported from Japan. The highest bid was $3.68 per pound and the lowest $3.15, while the average of successful bids was $3.34.

The successful bidders, all of New York, were Stallman Company, Max Van Pels, Intexport, Inc., S. B. Penick Company, Duke International Company, O. M. Knoof, Inc., Conray Products Company, Kachurin Drug Company, American Pharmaceutical Company, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corporation and Siber Hegner Company.

Edwal Labs Shifts Official Family

Dr. E. W. Lowe has been elected chairman of the board of Edwal Laboratories, Chicago, with management of the company's Ringwood plant one of his major responsibilities.

Dr. Walter S. Guthmann was elected president and charged with the business management of the firm. Dr. W. B. Hendrey was named vice-president in charge of sales, and Dr. H. D. Hirsch was elected treasurer. The controller and assistant treasurer is T. B. Bick, while F. J. Mann is secretary and legal counselor.

Crude Milk Sugar Output Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of crude milk sugar in December is estimated at 1,570,000 pounds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is an increase of 65 percent over the 1945 December production. Total production of milk sugar in December, on a refined equivalent basis, equaled 1,826,000 pounds, an increase of 66 percent over a year earlier.

December production increased over that of November, while in 1945 there was a decrease between the two months. Production of crude milk sugar for the full year 1946 is estimated at 21,351,000 pounds, compared with 15,556,000 in 1945, and 10,617,000 in 1944.

St. Regis Forms New Bag Division District

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, has announced the formation of a new sales district in its multiwall bag division, which for the present, will cover the State of Pennsylvania, with the exception of Philadelphia. The new district, to be known as the Mid-Atlantic district, will have its headquarters in Allentown, Pa., and will be under the supervision of Burton A. Ford, vice-president of the St. Regis Sales Corporation.

Other St. Regis multiwall bag sales districts have headquarters in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco.

IG Bank Accounts Vested

The Department of Justice Office of Alien Property has vested six bank accounts belonging to the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G. Five of the accounts are in the National City Bank of New York; the other is in the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York. The vesting orders do not indicate the amounts of money involved.

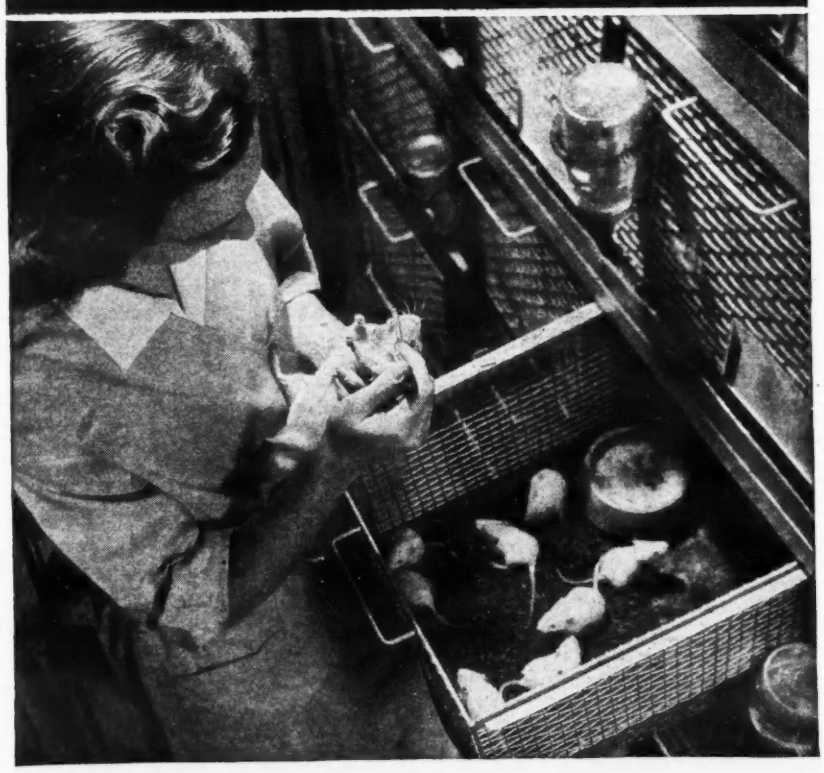
Trade Briefs

National Drug Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Breese, Enloe & Elliott-Smith, Inc., as professional marketing and research consultants.

Wilkoff Chemical Export Company, chartered in Pennsylvania to deal in chemicals and pharmaceuticals, will open an office in New York.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has published a booklet depicting how scientific use of the energy in color is currently employed in the nation's plants to increase over-all efficiency. The booklet is available from the company's public relations department.

THE WHY OF DPI QUALITY



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8—HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE (Neutral)

8—HYDROXYQUINOLINE PHOSPHATE

8—HYDROXYQUINOLINE SALICYLATE

5, 7-DIIODO-8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE

8—HYDROXYQUINOLINE-5-SULPHONIC ACID

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Innis, Speiden Forms Quarter-Century Club

W. H. Sheffield, president of Innes, Speiden & Co., chemical manufacturer, New York, has formed a Quarter-Century Club of members of the company who have served twenty-five years or more.

Charter members include Mr. Sheffield; Charles C. Wickstead, vice-president and treasurer; Thomas G. Flavelle, director and manager of gum and wax division; P. L. Frost, sales manager; John Breckwoldt, accountant; George Sonnek, credit division; Rose G. Olivier, insecticide division; Herbert S. Cottrell, manager of chemical department; Frank Grilli, chemical department; Herman Price, manager of traffic department; and Paul Hiller and Edward Schaaf of sales department.

Members of the club from branch offices are Henrietta P. Runyan, Chicago; James O'Connell, jr., and A. F. Cuneen, Boston; William J. Thorn and R. P. Heron, Philadelphia, and Edward D. Baumeister, superintendent of the Jersey City factory.

G.D. Searle Appoints Beck to New Post

Warren R. Beck has been appointed assistant director of medical service of G. D. Searle & Co., manufacturer of ethical pharmaceuticals, Chicago, and Jay D. Green has been named to the newly created post of marketing analyst. Mr. Beck formerly was assistant to the sales manager. Mr. Green previously was associated with the San Antonio Drug Company.

The company also announces the creation of a department of industrial and public relations under the direction of Joseph Bartulis, formerly with the Owens Illinois Glass Company.

Oxygen Plant Bought By Air Reduction Co.

Sale of a government-owned surplus oxygen plant at Reading, Pa., to the Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, for $150,071, was announced last week by War Assets Administration. Original cost to the government was $184,000. The company leased the property during the war.

Freight Claims Theme Of Truckers Meeting

OPD Washington Bureau

The general freight claim committee of the American Trucking Associations will meet at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, February 13-15, to discuss freight claim problems and progress in the associations' claim prevention program.

The session will include a meeting of the general committee with representatives of freight forwarders to discuss handling of freight forwarder claims.

Lemke Opens Receiving, Shipping Unit at N.J. Plant

B. L. Lemke & Co., chemical manufacturer, New York, has established a receiving and shipping department at its new plant in Lodi, N. J. The first unit will be in production early in February. The company's New York manufacturing facilities, along with the control and development laboratories, will be gradually transferred to Lodi over the next two months.

Carbide & Carbon Reports New Hydrolyzing Process

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, announces a new method of hydrolyzing ethyl silicates which makes the use of this silica-depositing medium more economical. The new method is an aqueous process that eliminates the use of alcohol, a major part of the raw material cost in the past, and affords a 45 precent saving in cost, according to the company.

Monsanto Advances Langreck, Graham, Menke

Appointment of F. B. Langreck as technical adviser and J. M. Graham, jr., and W. Kenneth Menke as assistant directors of Monsanto Chemical Company's general development department, has been announced by Robert B. Semple, director of the department.

Mr. Langreck is one of Monsanto's senior technologists. He will serve in an advisory capacity in major process and project studies.

Mr. Menke will be in charge of the technical scouting and liaison section in the department. He joined Monsanto as a chemical engineer in 1935, and served successively as production department supervisor and research group leader before joining the development department as development chemical engineer in charge of foreign and organic chemicals coordination.

Mr. Graham will be in charge of the department's chemical engineering and project evaluation section. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1927, and joined Monsanto as a junior research chemist in 1934, advancing to research chemical engineer and chief chemical engineer of the phosphate division before joining the development department as principal project engineer.

Foster D. Snell Moves to N.Y.

Foster D. Snell Inc., consulting chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the transfer of its offices and laboratories from 305 Washington street to 29 West Fifteenth street, New York. The firm will occupy an entire ten-story building at the new address. The Washington street offices had been occupied since 1933, and prior to that the company was located at 130 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

Sulphur Plant Being Built in Chile

Sulphur flotation plant is being built at Ollague, Chile, by the Compania Azufrera Aucanquilcha to treat 300,000 metric tons of accumulated residues. The plant is designed to handle daily 100 metric tons of residue containing 40 percent sulphur and will recover eighteen to twenty tons of fine sulphur a day. Production is expected to begin in April.

Army Price Adjustment Board Names Vice-Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Frank C. Sellnow has been appointed vice-chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board, department authority with respect to the renegotiation of contractors engaged in the production of war materials. He was named a member of the board in 1946.

Du Pont to Build Chemical Specialties Plant

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that work will soon start on a chemical specialties plant in Toledo, Ohio, for the manufacture of automotive and household specialties, including polishes, cleaners and spot removers.

APhA Section Plans Meeting at Columbia

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will hold a meeting on February 10 at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Dr. C. Lee Huyck, head of the department of pharmacy at Columbia, will present "A Review of the New N.F. VIII."

Trade Briefs

Forest Hills-Sutton Company has been organized in Queens, N. Y., to deal in drug products.

Dr. Edward L. Kessel, chairman of the biology department at the University of San Francisco, has been elected president of the Pacific Coast Entomological Association.

National Can Company, New York, has leased from the War Assets Administration for five years at $35,302 a year, a machine shop at the Cannonsburg, Pa., aluminum forging plant.

Continental Can Company has acquired the net assets of the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation, manufacturer of Fourdrinier and cylinder kraft sulphate paper and liner board, Hopewell, Va.

Pittsburgh Lectrodryer Corporation, manufacturer of dehumidification machines, has completed the major portion of its Navy contracts and has cleared its production lines for non-government orders.

McK.&R. to Buy Arkansas Wholesaler

William J. Murray jr., president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, announces that negotiations are being concluded for the acquisition of the Morris-Morton-Schaap Drug Corporation, wholesale druggists, Fort Smith, Ark. This acquisition will enable McKesson & Robbins to enter a new territory in which it has not heretofore been represented.

The Arkansas company will be organized as the sixty-eighth wholesale drug division of McKesson & Robbins, following the signing of formal contracts in the near future. Mr. Murray said that the proposal contemplated acquiring the stock of Morris-Morton-Schaap Company, but that he could not announce further details of the organization until the transfer had taken place.

The Morris-Morton-Schaap Drug Corporation was established in 1930, and covers Western Arkansas and Eastern Oklahoma. It is a consolidation of the Morris-Morton Drug Company, which was incorporated iu 1899, and John Schaap & Sons Drug Company, formed in 1885. Present officers are:—Roy M. Johnston, president; J. H. Carnahan, vice-president, and T. K. Morton, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

Sulphuric Acid Equipment Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

A sulphuric acid concentrator building at Copperhill, Tenn., and its equipment are being offered for sale by War Assets Administration. Both building and equipment are to be removed from the site.

The sulphuric acid plant, not including the concentrator building and equipment, at Copperhill, has been sold to the Tennessee Copper Company. The sulphuric acid concentrator building and equipment are being maintained in stand-by for the government by the Tennessee Copper Company.

The concentrating equipment was designed for a daily production of 286 tons of 93 percent sulphuric acid from 78 percent sulphuric acid, using 2,420 gallons of fuel oil with a rating of 133,000 BTU per gallon and approximately 200 gallons of cooling water per minute. Production actually reached was 230 tons of 93 percent acid per day, with consumption of 1,950 gallons of fuel oil.

Full details on the building and facilities can be obtained from the Nashville, Tennessee, WAA Regional Office, Consolidated Vultee Building.

Michigan Drug Club Sets Meeting Dates

The Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan has scheduled meetings for February 26, March 26, April 22, May 27, June 24, July 22, August 26 and September 23. All the meetings will be held at the Birmingham Country Club, Detroit, with the exception of the first, which will be at the Detroit Leland hotel, and the second, which will be at the home of Donald Melville.

The highlight of the 1947 schedule will be the meeting of June 24, when the association will play host to the Chicago and St. Louis drug groups in a tri-city golf tournament.

Allocation Control

—Continued from page 5

World import demand for the current calendar year amounts to about 6,000,000 tons, which is almost equal to prewar trade in these commodities. However, only about half of this will be available. The production of coconut and palm oils in many parts of the Far East is still far below prewar levels, and the European production of animal fats is also far below levels of prewar years. As a consequence, all importing countries are forced to consumption levels of from 75 to 90 percent of their prewar levels. Only by maintaining careful distribution between countries, therefore, will it be possible to avoid serious inequities."

In a breakdown of the industrial products listed in the President's message, the Civilian Production Administration showed the relationship between their demand-supply situations and the controls now exercised by CPA as follows:—

Tin Ore and Metal

Tin ore and metal have been purchased by the government since 1940 for controlled consumption by tin consumers at a current annual rate of approximately 60,000 to 65,000 tons of pig tin annually. At the beginning of this year government stocks available for current industrial consumption had dwindled to about 22,000 tons. Uncontrolled tin consumption would require about 90,000 tons in 1947. The effect of the shortage on tin consumers is minimized because controls conserve available supply by limiting quality and weight of such products as solder, tin plate, tin coatings, and tin cans. Conservation order M-43 places limits on deliveries of pig tin on the quantities of tin used in manufacturing, and specifies end uses and tin content for certain products. Order M-81 controls the production of tin cans by limiting the weights of tin coating for cans.

Rubber

Rubber consumption in 1947 is expected to be about 1,003,000 long tons, with anticipated receipts of crude at only 770,000 tons, indicating that GR-S and other synthetic rubbers will be needed at a rate of 50,000 long tons a month for most of this year. Rubber order R-1 allocates all rubber imported by and manufactured in this country, except neoprene and privately produced N-type synthetics. By limiting the use of various types of rubber to specified articles and by regulating the ratio of natural and synthetic rubber in some manufactured products, the order protects and encourages the young and essential synthetic industry.

Antimony

Antimony requirements this year, including anticipated use in flameproofing, are expected to be approximately 45,000 tons. Although about 35 percent of this amount can be recovered from scrap in this country, total supplies will be inadequate to meet this demand because the largest prewar source of supply, China, is still virtually cut off. Order M-112 conserves available antimony by regulating the delivery and acceptance of all forms — ores, concentrates, metal, alloys, and primary products. Without prohibiting its use for any end product, the order prescribes a sequence for selecting available grades of antimony for various needs.

Streptomycin

Streptomycin distribution is governed by schedule 119 of order M-300 to control the insufficient supply available for increasing requirements. A sudden rise in demand is expected if further clinical evaluation indicates the value of streptomycin use for the treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Cinchona Bark

Cinchona bark, from which are obtained quinine for anti-malarial use and quinidine for cardiac regulation, is imported primarily from the Netherlands East Indies, released from Japanese control only at the end of the war. Because no bark has been received since the end of the war, this country's requirements continue to be filled from diminishing inventories. Order M-131 allocates available stocks of quinidine only for use in physicians' prescriptions. The order limits the use of quinine to filling physicians' prescriptions and the manufacture of standard dosage forms of quinine alone.

Trade Briefs

Pharmacy Week has been set for April 20-27 by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

J. H. Yoerger, sales manager for the O. G. Innes Corporation, importers, New York, is celebrating his thirtieth anniversary with the company.

Jack Kupper has been named general sales manager of the drug division of the Henry Rosenfeld Cosmetic Corporation.

Doherty, Clifford & Shenfield Inc., New York, has organized a professional department under the direction of a medical staff. The department will operate exclusively in the field of medical professional advertising with its own research, copy and art divisions. Among the accounts handled will be Bristol Laboratories Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

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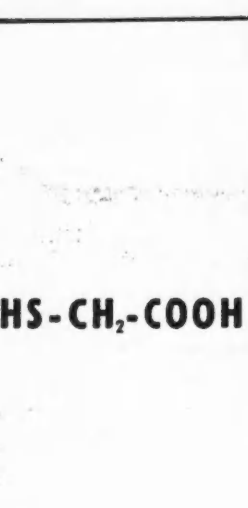

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Ralston Cited by ACS St. Louis Section

Dr. Anderson W. Ralston, of the Armour Research Laboratories, Chicago, has been named as the winner of the 1947 Midwest Award of the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society.

The gold medallion award is made annually in recognition of "meritorious contribution to the advancement of pure or applied chemistry or chemical education." Scientists residing in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kentucky and Tennessee are eligible for the award.

The formal presentation of the third annual award will be made at a dinner at the Coronado hotel, St. Louis, March 10. The first award was won in 1945 by Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides, organic research director of Monsanto Chemical Company, and the second was won last year by Dr. Carl F. and Dr. Gerty T. Cori, professors at the Washington University School of Medicine. In announcing the award the St. Louis section said:—

"A large number of new chemicals resulted from Dr. Ralston's work at the Armour laboratories under a program designed to find valuable uses for fatty acids which comprise the bulk of fats. Among these chemicals are fatty amines one of which can be used in concentrating low grade iron ore. Dr. Ralston's development, by using known deposits of low grade ore, has assured the United States of adequate supplies of high grade smelting ores for at least 150 years. Otherwise, total exhaustion of the nation's high grade iron ore reserves would occur within a few years.

"A further development by Dr. Ralston and his associates provides for a continued supply of potash and phosphate as fertilizers vitally important to agriculture. A mixture of amines makes possible the recovery of potash and phosphate from ores of such low grade that the ores would otherwise be of little value. Because the deposits of potash and phosphate, rich enough in their natural state for use as a fertilizer, are rapidly disappearing, future supplies of these products may depend on the use of amines."

Streptomycin Quotas Issued for February

OPD Washington Bureau

The February allocation of streptomycin is 325,225 grams, compared with an estimated production for the month of 305,000 grams, the Civilian Production Administration has announced.

Because of high demand and small inventories, current supply of the drug is dependent almost entirely upon monthly production, OPA said. Inventories of streptomycin, accumulated by producers during the December, 1946, coal strike when allocations were reduced to safeguard the supply, were largely distributed during late December through interim allocations, CPA added.

The February allocation provides 30,000 grams for the armed services; 26,500 grams for other government agencies; 268,725 grams for domestic civilian uses and research, including 50,000 grams for export.

In January, with production estimated at 242,800 grams, the total allocation was 356,195 grams, divided as follows: 30,000 for the armed services; 26,200 for other government agencies; 299,995 for domestic civilian use and research, including 100,000 for export.

APMA Eastern Sales Meeting February 19

Postwar problems will be the dominant theme of a sales and advertising meeting of the eastern section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, to be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, February 19.

The morning session will be devoted to sales and the afternoon to advertising. The luncheon speaker, Percy Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, will discuss the year's trends in the pharmaceutical industry.

Speakers at the sales session will be William M. Blankenship, Bristol, Laboratories, New York, "An Advanced Method of Analysis for Management"; Paul Klemptner, Paul Klempiner & Co., Newark, N. J., "Allocation of Distribution Costs in the Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry"; E. Allen Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, "Merchandising New Pharmaceuticals"; V. A. Burgher, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc., Summit, N. J., "Territorial Allocation and Its Problems," and John Schriever, "The Sales Manager's Inventory."

Discussions at the afternoon session will include "Sales-Minded Advertising," Russell Babb, Bristol Laboratories; "Tips for More Effective Direct Mail," H. O'Neill, vice-president of Fisher-Stevens Service, New York; "Special Problems in Contacting Former Medical Officers," D. Brewer, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Inc.; "Packaging Objectives," C. W. Browne, of "Modern Packaging," and "Postwar Medical Exhibits and Their Problems," C. Carroll Adams, president of Medical Exhibitors Association.

Pijoan Heads Research At Colorado Univ.

Dr. Michel Pijoan has been appointed to the Francis P. Garvin professorship of chemistry and director of the Chemical Foundation research laboratories at the University of Colorado it has been announced by President Robert L. Stearns.

Dr. Pijoan, who, as a lieutenant-commander was head of the Navy's biochemistry section at Bethesda, Md., during the war, will direct research in drug synthesis, bacterial inhibitors and synthetic waxes, and will also teach some advanced courses in chemistry.

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Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Up

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in November, as compared with October. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	Nov., 1946	Oct., 1946	Sept., 1946
Chemical and allied products	$45.88	$45.49	$45.41
Ammunition	46.98	45.80	44.05
Chemicals	52.96	52.87	52.61
Cottonseed oil	35.14	33.30	31.93
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	41.06	39.91	39.05
Explosives, safety fuses	49.49	50.26	50.98
Fertilizers	33.02	33.87	35.62
Paints and varnishes	48.16	47.07	46.52
Petroleum refining	57.11	57.32	58.35
Rayon, allied products	43.31	42.98	43.55
Soaps	48.20	47.85	47.30

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 7

and, with it, will seek to include a seniority clause covering all phases of its application including not only the layoff of employees, but also their recall and promotions.

Supervisory Promotion in Doubt

Where the union agreement calls for this all-inclusive threefold seniority coverage, a question that often arises concerns its application in the case of a promotion of an employee to a supervisory job. Supposing, for example, that a vacancy occurs in the assistant foreman's job in the chemical mixing department and the employer desires to promote chemical worker A to this vacant position, and further supposing that this chemical worker A has less length of service or seniority than B, but the employer still prefers, for whatever the reasons may be, to give the assistant foreman job to A and not to B, could he do so? Can the union by recourse to the seniority provisions of the agreement compel the employer to promote to the supervisory job senior worker B instead of A?

An arbitration decision* on this very point has recently come down. The facts in the case appear to be that the employer, after the union agreement was signed, established a new position of bureau manager in one of its departments. The company promoted an employee whose seniority was less than that of another employee. The older employee complained, claimed that, since he had greater seniority, the employer was required by the seniority provisions of the agreement to give him the new job. The union took an alternate position in the case. It first contended that this particular job of manager was not a supervisory job and as such was within the bargaining unit and subject to the seniority provisions. It then argued that, even if it was a supervisory job, the employer still should have promoted the older or senior employee.

On the question as to whether or not this new job was a supervisory one, the union maintained that the company established the title to this job only as a subterfuge to escape the seniority requirements of the union agreement governing promotions. It pointed out that the incumbent of this new job would not have any employees working under him and, in fact, had no supervisory duties. It insisted that the work was nothing more than clerical. As such, it fell within the bargaining unit of the agreement and, therefore, was subject to the seniority provisions.

Qualifications an Essential

The company countered that, even though there may not be any supervisory duties involved in this new position, it did call for certain managerial responsibilities, judgment, and authority in directing some phases of the company's business. It insisted that, as part of its prerogative to operate its business, it could establish managerial classifications to carry out its management functions.

The arbitrator, soundly enough, starts off first by examining closely the precise coverage of the union agreement as provided for in its bargaining unit definition. There he found that this bureau manager position was not named, although various other jobs were expressly so listed. He also notes the provision for the inclusion of any occupations substantially similar to those listed, "which may be created thereafter," and finds that this manager's job "was not the creation of a substantially similar occupation to those listed in the wage schedules." He also observes that a similar job is to be found in other terminals of the company.

As far as the union's claim that the work of this manager position could be performed by clerical employees, the arbitrator held that, under the managerial clause of the agreement, it was the employer's sole right to determine whether this particular position could be handled by a clerk or by a manager. He further observes that the absence of supervisory functions on the part of the manager does not in and of itself earmark the job as a nonsupervisory one, finding as he does, that the job did require some degree of responsibility, judgment, and authority for directing one phase or another of the employer's business. He concludes that this new job was a supervisory job and was not adopted as a subterfuge to avoid the limitations on promotions provided for by the seniority clause of the union agreement.

The arbitrator emphasizes that, in the absence of an express inclusion of the particular job in the bargaining unit definition of the agreement, he must conclude that, under all the circumstances of the case, the position is a supervisory or managerial job and outside the bargaining unit. As such, it was completely within the company's right to establish and fill it with any employee it wished to select, regardless of seniority. He observes that, even though he should feel that the method the company used in selecting the employee to fill this job might be criticized, he is without authority to substitute another employee for the one the company picked out, holding that, as long as the union agreement contains no provision for the consideration of seniority in the promotion of an employee to a job outside of the bargaining unit, he is powerless to act.

Definite Coverage Important

The reported case, for one thing, points up the vital importance of the bargaining unit coverage section of a union agreement. The types of work or jobs within the plant that are to be covered by the agreement should be carefully and fully set forth. Any ambiguity as to agreement coverage may have its repercussion in innumerable ways including the one in the instant situation of a promotion to a vacancy in a newly-created position. In this connection, it might be observed that the point raised by the reported case is much broader than the particular situation there involved. This column has in mind those many union agreements where the bargaining unit coverage is limited to production and maintenance employees and expressly excludes, not only managerial and supervisory employees, but specific job classifications, such as technical and clerical workers, salaried employees, guards, and the like. Under such an agreement, this same problem of promotion may involve one of these excluded or exempt yet nonmanagerial and nonsupervisory positions.

The labor relations principle followed by the instant case may thus go beyond its own particular facts with the effect that, even if the job is not a managerial or supervisory one, if it otherwise falls outside of the bargaining unit, the employer has the absolute discretionary right to make the promotion without any controlling effect upon him of the seniority provisions of the agreement. A policy question on the part of the employer may, of course, come into play and consideration. However, in the last analysis, there still remains the absolute right on the part of the employer to make the promotion to such nonbargaining unit job as he sees fit.

* Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., 6 LA 17, December, 1946.

Trade Briefs

Kentucky's tax on oil production yielded $46,426.26 during the first six months of the 1946-47 fiscal year.

Commerce Department reports that work on a $45,000,000 oil refinery at Punta Cardon, Venezuela, is about 25 percent completed.

Shell Oil Company has named W. D. Ramsey manager of the Louisville, Ky., district office, succeeding H. V. Stephany, who has been transferred to the company's real estate department.

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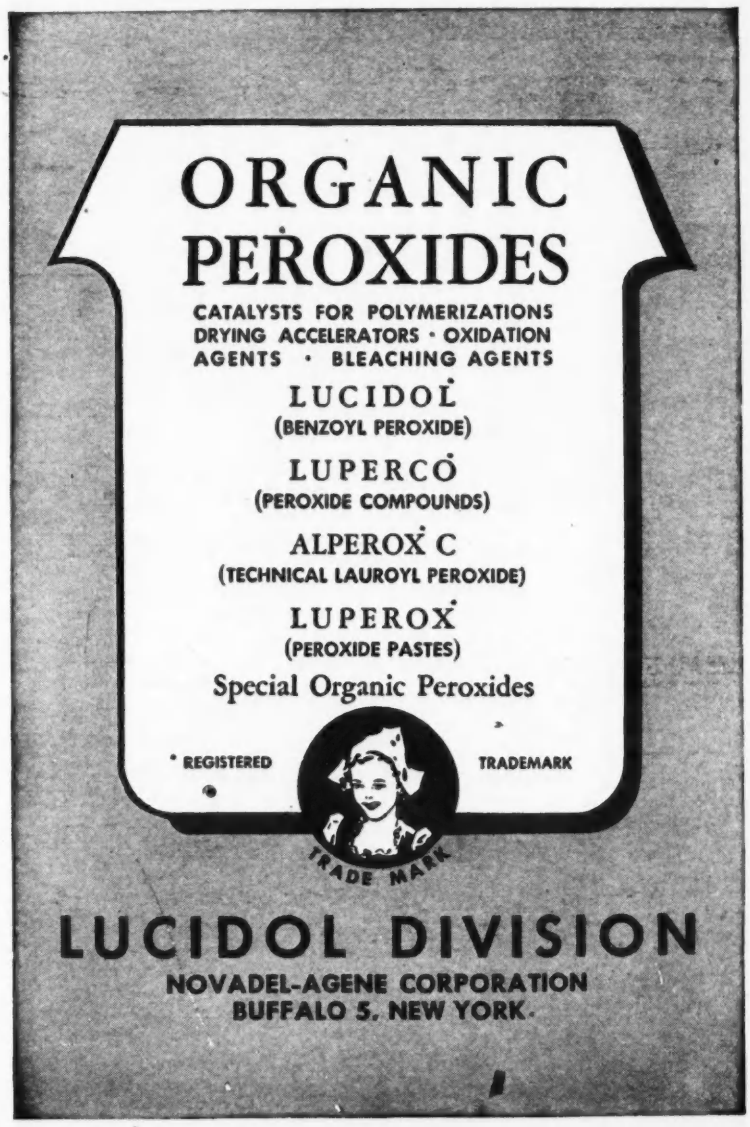

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We are now producing from Carragheen two new improved types of gelose. One of them should be the answer to your emulsifying, suspending, thickening or stabilizing problems.

KRIM-KO GEL is an all-purpose colloid-assistant. Properly used, it has been proved effective in many of the most exacting food, pharmaceutical and industrial applications.

CARRAGAR is an agar-type gelatin which forms tender, fruit-like gels over a wide pH range. It does not require acidulation to produce desired results.

Send for free liberal working samples for experimental use.

KRIM-KO Corporation
SEAPLANT PRODUCTS DIVISION
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

World Food Proposals Seek Price Stabilization

OPD Washington Bureau

The Preparatory Commission on World Food Proposals, at its final plenary session, approved recommendations calling for a series of practical measures by national governments, which would add up to an integrated world-wide effort towards developing and organizing production, distribution, and utilization of basic foods, and stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producers and consumers alike. The commission is a creation of the Food and Agricultural Organization Conference held last September in Copenhagen.

In line with the commission's finding that actions by national governments are the most practicable course, it was recommended that price stabilization reserves be administered nationally under internationally agreed rules rather than by an internationally financed agency as suggested in the World Food Board Proposals.

Rubber Plant Offered In Calif. by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

A California rubber plant built in 1945 at a cost of $350,000 to produce 15,000 pounds of guayule rubber every twenty-four hours is being offered for sale or lease by War Assets Administration. The plant is located in Bakersfield, and can be adapted to production of commodities such as fertilizer, rock wool, gypsum cement, processed grain and dehydrated food.

Officially known as Bakersfield Guayule Mill, the property will be opened to bidders until 10 a.m., April 1, at which time all proposals will be opened and read at the Office of Real Property Disposal, War Assets Administration, 1182 Market street, San Francisco, Calif.

Mining Claim Assessment Work Must Be Resumed

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug has issued a reminder that holders of mining claims, in order to retain ownership of their property, will again be obliged to perform $100 worth of work on them annually beginning at noon, July 1. This requirement was suspended during the war until six months after the cessation of hostilities, which was proclaimed by President Truman January 1.

Wood Research

—Continued from page 7

tivity. This representative cross-section of the wood industry, including both the highly-specialized technician and the supervisory shop man, will provide a common meeting ground for theory and practice and encourage quicker application of laboratory findings to industrial operations, officers point out.

It is recognized by founders of the new organization that a man working in one division of the wood industry is often finding answers to problems that are causing misuse of wood in production plants or even ruling the material out for certain uses. Getting this basic information to the men who make or use products stemming from the forest is among the society's primary services.

Objectives and Purposes

Formally stated objectives and purposes, as set forth in the articles of association, are "to facilitate the interchange of information among individuals and organizations who are interested in forest products research, development, or utilization (a) by abstracting papers, reports, and other publications, (b) by publishing and distributing pertinent information, (c) by encouraging cooperation among interested persons, (d) by promoting standard tests methods and procedures, (e) by sponsoring meetings for the presentation and discussion of reports of investigations and experiences of its members and others, for the interchange of ideas, and the broadening of acquaintanceships among individulals interested in forest products research, development, or utilization; and in general, to encourage and promote the efficient utilization of wood and other forest products."

The society, while national in scope, will comprise six regions. These, in turn, will be composed of autonomous sections, composed of ten or more members residing in the same area. The six regions designated are as follows:

Northeast — Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and adjacent Canada. Southeast—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. North Central—Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Michigan, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and adjacent Canada. South-Central—Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Northwest — Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and adjacent Canada. Southwest — Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

The address of the secretary-treasurer of the society is P. O. Box 2088, University Station, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

Trade Briefs

Alfred A. Halden has been named executive vice-president of National Starch Products, Inc., New York.

Zophar Mills, Inc., producer of chemical products and waxes, Brooklyn, N. Y., is celebrating its 101st anniversary this year.

Centaur Company, Division of Sterling Drug Inc., New York, has announced a greatly increased advertising program for 1947.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., distributor of Mavis and Djer-Kiss toiletries, and a subsidiary of Universal Laboratories, announce the removal of its executive offices from Long Island City to the Savoy Plaza hotel and its factory and laboratories from Long Island to the new plant at East Orange, N. J.

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in the form of golden yellow Carotene is available for prompt shipment at lower than pre-war prices—as low as 33¢ per million USP units. Several convenient potencies offered—dry and oil forms.

Write for information and quotations.

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'FRIGIDRY' Dairy Cultures—for butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, acidophilus, bulgarian and yoghurt.

Special Products for Nutritional Research—amino acids, crystalline vitamins, media, test diets.

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Jersey City, N. J.
BErgen 3-5304

Bristol-Myers Buys Charles Ammen Co.

Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, New York, has purchased the assets of Charles Ammen Company, manufacturers of antiseptic powder, Alexandria, La. Clarence Pierson jr., former managing director of the Ammen company, will continue under the new management as sales manager. T. Gaines Slaughter of Bristol-Myers has been named general manager of the Alexandria plant.

Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetic resins, used as coatings for papers and articles made from paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in making laminated fiber products, molded plastics, and plastics made from vinyl or other synthetic resins.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in vinyl or other synthetic resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetics, used as protective or decorative coatings.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetics, used as protective and decorative coatings.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2349413) in compositions, containing vinyl or other synthetic resins, used as protective or decorative coatings.

1:5-Dihydroxyamylnaphthalene

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Anti-skinning agent (U.S. 2226667 and 2228-668) in coating compositions containing vegetable drying oils.

1:2:6-Dinitro-4-hydroxyphenyl-6-methyltetrahydroquinolin

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2251922) in making orange dyes for cellulose acetate by condensing with chloronitrobenzene or chloronitronaphthalene compounds.

Diparatolyltriazene

Fuel—Reducer (U.S. 2136455 and 2136456) of ignition delay period in diesel engine fuels.

Diparavinyldiphenyl

Plastics—Starting point (Brit. 481-725—divided out of Brit. 480341) in making insulating materials by polymerizing either by heat treatment or by exposure to light, if necessary in the presence of a catalyst, such as a peroxide.

Diphenylcarvacryl Phosphite

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2250-049) in making the thiophosphate by condensing with sulphur.

Hexylcresols, Secondary

Disinfectant—Toxic agent (U.S. 2198-349) in germicidal compositions.

2-Hydroxy-3-isoamyldiphenyl

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as disinfectant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as preservative.

Suggested as preservative for inedible animal products, carbohydrates, and albuminous materials and other proteins, and compositions containing such ingredients.

2-Hydroxy-5-isopropyldiphenyl

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as disinfectant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as preservative.

Suggested as preservative for products such as inedible animal products, carbohydrates, albuminous materials, proteins and other compositions containing such ingredients.

4-Hydroxy-1-parachlorophenylpyrazole

Photographic—Grey color former (Brit. 542149) in photographic emulsions (used in conjunction with organic developing agents; gives grey images suitable for fine-grain black and white pictures).

Isobutylvinyl Ether

Adhesives—Starting point in making synthetic adhesives.

Chemical—Intermediate in synthesis of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Starting point in making synthetic waxes.

Lubricant—Starting point in making lubricating oil additives.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Starting point in making copolymers and polymers for use in lacquers and coatings.

Resins—Starting point in making copolymers and polymers for use in textile and paper finishes, coating compositions, and plastics.

Rubber—Starting point in making rubber chemicals.

Meta-aminophenol

Chemical—Intermediate in organic syntheses.

Dye—Intermediate in making azo dyes, rhodamine red dyes esteemed for their fastness, and intermediates for such dyes.

Miscellaneous — Oxidation dye of great fastness for fur and hair.

Textile—Oxidation dye of great fastness for wool (gives olive tones).

Myristamidopropyldimethylbenzyl-Ammonium Chloride

(Surface-Active Agent M)

Abattoir—Disinfectant for apparatus and plant equipment.

Animal Husbandry—Disinfectant for fowlcoops, cowstalls, barns, and stables.

Bottling—Disinfectant for bottles and equipment.

Brewing—Disinfectant for bottles and equipment.

Dairy—Disinfectant for cowstalls, dairybarns, bottles, equipment, floors, walls, tiles.

Fats and Oils—Disinfectant for apparatus and equipment.

Food—Disinfectant for equipment in bakeries, canning plants, food product plants, hotels, restaurants.

Miscellaneous — Disinfectant for equipment in factories, hospitals, hotels, public buildings, schools, stores, and markets.

Pharmaceutical — Disinfectant for plants and equipment.

Paramethanesulphonylbenzoic Acid

Dye—Reactant (Brit. 549640) in making brilliant scarlet to red anthraquinone dyes of good light-fastness.

Polyvinylcarbazole

Resins—Synthetic resin ("Luvican") used as a mica substitute and as a synthetic asbestos.

Potassium Tetraiodoisophthalate

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2247-880) as nontoxic, soluble, X-ray contrast agent.

Potassium-Acetaldehyde Bisulphite

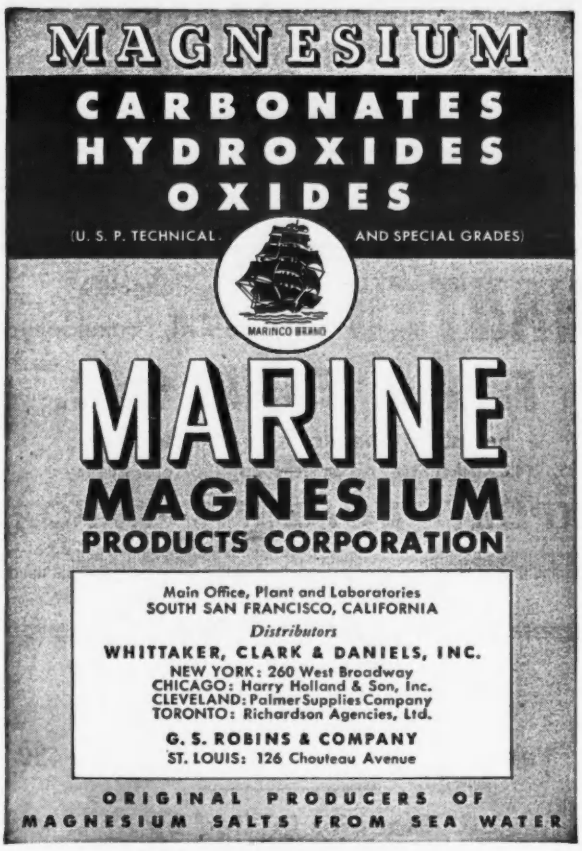
Pharmaceutical—Starting point (U.S. 2214527) in making new organic compounds having high therapeutic bactericidal activity, accompanied by low toxicity and ready solubility, by reacting with para-aminobenzenesulphonamide.

Pyribenzamine

Pharmaceutical — New synthetic drug claimed to relieve hay fever and hives; also to offer possibilities of relieving asthma, migraine headaches and other allergies.

Sodium-Acetaldehyde Bisulphite

Pharmaceutical—Starting point (U.S. 2214527) in making new organic compounds, having high therapeutic bactericidal activity accompanied by low toxicity and ready solubility, by reacting with para-aminobenzene sulphonamide.



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ALCOHOL—944 dms, Schenley Distilleries, Santos
ALUM CHROME—148 cks, Philipp Bros, Gothenburg
AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,289 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool—560 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Liverpool
ANISE—220 bgs, American Nile Corp, Beyrouth
ARECA NUTS—60 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Colombo
ARSENIC—55 bbls, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Havana—91 dms, 65 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ARTISTS MATERIALS—9 cs, Winsor & Newton, London
ASBESTOS—6:2 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Capetown
BALATA—2 bls, H H Pike & Co, Paramaribo—6 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Paramaribo—65 cs, Earle & Co, Manaos—93 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Manaos—246 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaos—226 cs, Robert Badenhop Corp, Manaos
BALL CLAY—916 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BALSAM COPAIBA—6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Manaos—30 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Manaos
BAUXITE—781 tons, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Port Elizabeth
BEESWAX—160 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Santos—29 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Havana—25 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Trujillo—30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo
BELLADONNA LEAVES—9 cs, Bourgas—root, 166 cs, Bourgas
BENZOIN GUM—86 cs, International Credit Handel, Singapore—10 bls, Singapore
BERBERIS ROOT—48 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co, Mollendo
BUTTONLAC—200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—60 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—304 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Belem—22 bgs, Wm Looser & Co, Belem—78 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Belem—44 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Belem—115 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Belem—76 bgs, Geismar & Co, Parnahyba—125 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Parnahyba—388 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Parnahyba—188 bgs, R T French Co, Parnahyba—50 bgs, Parnahyba
CASEIN—4,000 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires—1,500 bgs, Aralac, Inc, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, Colloids, Inc, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, Champion Paper & Fiber Co, Hamilton, Ohio, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Hongkong—1,680 bls, International Credit Handel, Singapore
CASSIA OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—8,777 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Santos—4,978 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife—851 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Puerto Prince—461 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Puerto de Paix—2,324 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Belem—1,016 bgs, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Parnahyba
CASTOR OIL—500 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Santos
CELLULOSE, POWDERED—10 bgs, Oslo
CERAMIC COLORS—5 cs, Croxall Chemical & Supply Co, Cleveland, Liverpool—2 cs, 1 ck, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Liverpool—1 dm, Paul & Stein Bros, Liverpool
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—550 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CHARCOAL, COCONUT SHELLS—933 bgs, National Carbon Co, Inc, Colombo
CHICLE GUM—44 bls, Bank of New York, Vera Cruz
CHILLIES—75 bgs, Becker, Mayer Seed Co, Puerto Prince—261 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Freetown
CINNABAR—2 cs, Paul & Stein Bros, Leghorn
CINNAMON—13 bls, Harry Stone, Colombo—404 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo
CITRIODORA OIL—8 cs, Trubek Laboratories, Santos
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Colombo
CLAY—200 bbls, United States Commercial Co, Bremen
COBALT OXIDE, BLACK—200 cks, African Metal Corp, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Manila
COPAL GUM—134 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Manila—27 bgs, Max Van Pels, Manila—119 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA—640 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, Cebu
CORNSILK—107 bls, Peek & Velsor, Leixoes
CREAM TARTAR—60 kgs, Mormorek & Son, Naples
CRESYLIC ACID—125 dms, W D Neuberg, Avonmouth—15 dms, Merck & Co, Liverpool—422 dms, Liverpool
CUBEBS—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
CUMIN SEED—302 bgs, American Nile Corp, Beyrouth—383 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Beyrouth—208 bgs, American Nile Corp, Tripoli
CUTTLEFISH BONES—500 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Tunis—60 cs, Frank Vliet Co, Tunis—709 cs, S B Penick & Co, Tunis
DAMMAR GUM—20 cs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore—360 cs, Tandjong Priok—256 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore—420 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore—70 bgs, A J Wittenberg Corp, Singapore—350 bgs, Singapore
DEXTRIN—185 bls, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam—125 bgs, O Eisman, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1 cs, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
DIESEL OIL—85,813 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Caripito—31,406 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
DYES, ANILIN—49 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp—92 dms, Geigy Co, Antwerp—46 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre—20 kgs, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
ELEMI GUM—176 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Manila
FERTILIZER—1,100 bgs, Vita Milling Co, Cumana
FIRE CLAY—177 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Santos
FISH LIVER OIL—19 bbls, Pablo Calvet & Co, Puna
FLEASEED HUSK—536 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bombay—845 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay—149 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Bombay
FUEL OIL—697,133 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba—57,791 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Aruba—65,766 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
GALL—13 cs, Arnhold Export & Import Corp, Porto Alegre
GAMBOGE GUM—20 cs, Kachurin Drug Co, Singapore
GELATIN—200 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Product, Inc, Antwerp—30 bls, International Selling Corp, Havre—100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, London—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—43 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Marseilles
GINGER—192 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Freetown—625 bgs, W E Martin Co, Freetown—214 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Freetown—590 bgs, Ministry of Food, Freetown—181 bgs, Mastin H Parrail, Freetown—897 bgs, Freetown
GINGERINE—3 cs, Orbis Products Corp, London
GLUESTOCK—200 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Buenos Aires
GRAINS OF PARADISE—68 bgs, Freetown
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo—570 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mogambique—250 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Inc, Colombo
GREAVES—672 cakes, Charles Hollinshed Co, Buenos Aires
GUM—38 crts, National American Products Co, Havana
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Liverpool—5,942 tons, United States Gypsum, Deep Brook
HERBS—34 bgs, 27 bls, 8 bbls, R J Prentiss & Co, Antwerp—20 bgs, Antwerp—10 bls, **Parke, Davis & Co, Detroit, Antwerp**
HOOFS & HORNMEAL—437 bgs, United States Gypsum Co, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Avonmouth—1,120 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Avonmouth—74 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga—56 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Malaga—1,327 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga—75 bbls, Witco Chemical Co, Malaga—125 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga—520 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—1,120 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Southampton—896 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Southampton
JABORANDI LEAVES—40 bls, H W St John & Co, Parnahyba
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—1,121 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay—134 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co, Bombay—134 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bombay—348 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay—161 bgs, Max Van Pels, Bombay—112 bgs, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Bombay
KINO GUM—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
KYANITE—87 tons, 11 cwt, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Calcutta
LAUREL LEAVES—102 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Leghorn
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—57 bls, Joensson & Cross, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Prince
LICORICE ROOT—75 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Seville—36 bls, E Meer & Co, Seville
LIGNUM VITAE GUM—6 cs, H Struller, Gonaives
LIME OIL—2 dms, Trubek Laboratory, Puerto Prince
LITHARGE—500 dms, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—400 bgs, Schofield Donald Co, Inc, Liverpool
MAGNESIA TRISILICATE—100 cs, Schofield Donald Co, Inc, Liverpool
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—1,356 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Calcutta
MANIOC MEAL—6,000 bgs, Schenley Distilleries Corp, Porto Alegre—20,000 bgs, Porto Alegre
MARJORAM LEAVES—300 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Arica—140 bgs, Julio Marichal, Puerto Plata—oil, 1 dm, Alicante
MENTHOL—50 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Santos
MICA—47 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta—128 cs, Wm Brand & Co, Madras—160 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—266 cs, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Calcutta—209 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta—385 cs, Calcutta—56 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta—350 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—25 cs, J F Garneau Co, Calcutta—30 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Buenos Aires—20 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Buenos Aires
MUSK SEED—11 cns, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Prince
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, R T French & Co, Rochester, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—667 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—100 bgs, Barr Shipping Co, Antwerp—854 bgs, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Bremen
NAPHTHENIC ACID—25 dms, Oil & Chemical Products, Inc, Tampico
NUX VOMICA—70 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Calcutta
OITICICA OIL—382 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Belem—121 dms, S L Jones & Co, Belem
OLIVE OIL—520 dms, Vita Food Products, Inc, Leixoes—87 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Leixoes—231 dms, Adolph Goldmark & Son, Leixoes—274 dms, National City Bank, Malaga—214 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga—120 dms, Sterling National Bank, Malaga—137 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga—135 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga—249 cs, National City Bank, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—69 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, Dodge & Olcott Co, Bombay
PAPAIN—8 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Colombo—52 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Mombassa—20 hlf chests, Kachurin Drug Co, Colombo—18 pkgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—60 cs, Penson & Co, Alicante—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Alicante—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante—300 bgs, R T French & Co, Rochester, Alicante—1,540 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante—786 bgs, Alicante—100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Alicante—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Alicante—400 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Chevalier & O'Connor, Penang
PENDARE GUM—328 bgs, Chicle Develop-

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Sperm Oil Sale Planned by USCC

OPD Washington Bureau

Proposed sale by the United States Commercial Company of approximately 150 tons of Japanese sperm oil is announced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The oil is now afloat and will be sold on a bid basis. Bids must be received before noon, February 14.

ment Co, Port Spain—138 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Port Spain
PEPPER, BLACK—142 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Rotterdam—1,295 bgs, International Credit Handel, Singapore—210 bgs, Vera Cruz—2,380 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Copenhagen—195 bgs, F C Gerlach, Singapore—50 bgs, Carr Bros, Singapore—240 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Singapore—580 bgs, N V International Credit Handel, Singapore—1,209 bgs, Singapore—white, 210 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Singapore—336 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore—577 bgs, N V International Credit Handel, Singapore—210 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Trubek Laboratory, Puerto Prince—1 crt, Philip Chaleyer, Inc, Puerto Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 245,183 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Puerto La Cruz—107,272 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Cartagena—163,164 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Las Piedras—102,261 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
PICKLING POWDER — 36 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Port Elizabeth
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Rotterdam—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—500 dms, Charles Hardy, Antwerp
POTTERS COLORS—2 cs, American Express Co, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, Mombasa—250 bls, Maurice Pincoffs Co, Houston, Porto Alegre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,800 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RED SQUILL—1,068 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers
REFUSELAC—489 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
RHUBARB—8 cs, E Miltenberg & Co, Shanghai
ROSADINHA GUM—68 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Manaos
ROSE OIL—1 cs, Irving Trust Co, Bourgas—1 cs, Aromatic Specialties, Havre
ROSEMARY OIL—5 dms, Alicante
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Centflor Mfg Co, Santos—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Manaos
SAGE OIL—1 dm, Alicante
SCHEELITE—500 bgs, David Taylor Co, Belem
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—300 bgs, Bradshaw, Praeger & Co, Calcutta—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—300 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta—1,250 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta—1,700 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—250 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Calcutta—250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta—250 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—100 bgs, Ding & Schuster, Calcutta—1,100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—530 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—2,296 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta—500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—2,000 bgs, Calcutta
SODA ASH—50 bgs, Liverpool
SODA CAUSTIC, FLAKE—100 dms, M J Corbett & Co, London—23 dms, Liverpool
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Cleveland, Rotterdam
SORVA—150 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Manaos—275 cs, Otis Astoria Co, Manaos—65 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaos—70 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Manaos—135 cs Earle & Co, Manaos—118 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manaos—72 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Manaos
SPINAL CORD—7 dms, Arnhold Export & Import Corp, Porto Alegre
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALL OIL—1,102 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Husum—435 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Gothenburg—2,106 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Sandarne—1,247 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Svano
TAMARINDS—150 bdls, American Worcestershire Sauce Co, Madras
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Belem
TAR, MEDICINAL—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Malaga
TARTAR—2,230 bgs, National City Bank, Tunis
TUNG OIL—82 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Hongkong—600 tons, Universal Trading Corp, Shanghai
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—200 cks, R T French & Co, Rochester, Liverpool
VALEBIAN SOLUTION—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Firmenich & Co, Puerto Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,563 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban—20 bls, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
WOLFRAM ORE—343 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo
WOOL GREASE—37 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool

Baltimore

CHROME CONCENTRATES—1,970 tons, 12 cwt, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—10 tons, Sussex Trading Co, Lourenco Marques—526 tons, 11 cwt, Frank Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques—4,365 tons, 3 cwt, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co, Lourenco Marques
FERROMANGANESE—4,250 tons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co, Durban

Boston

CORUNDUM ORE—286 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Lourenco Marques
GLUE—5 cs, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co, Antwerp
MICA—750 bgs, F W Pitts & Co, Lourenco Marques
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Singapore
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Morris Alper & Son, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

CASEIN—625 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, W H Muller & Co, Vizagapatum—4,900 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Freetown
SHELLAC—750 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—50 bgs, The Carroll Shellac & Varnish Co, Calcutta

San Francisco

ARGOLS—465 bgs, Bank of California, Naples
OLIVE OIL—268 dms, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Singapore—white, 168 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Singapore

Antibiotic Research

—Continued from page 7

appear in the crystalline product. Efforts to isolate this "ethereal" factor have been unavailing thus far.

Dr. Welch cited a number of tests that have been made of amorphous penicillin containing this factor, used alone or in combination with crystalline penicillin of the types "F," "G" and "K." It was found in one case that 2,000 units of crystalline "G" or dihydro "F when added to the "factor had a protective effect equivalent to 3,000 units of crystalline penicillin "G" alone. Dr. Welch continued:—

"It is interesting that although crystalline penicillin "K" alone was relatively ineffective in its protective action against E. typhosa, the addition of the 'factor' present in code 19 increased its activity to a point approaching the effectiveness of crystalline penicillin "G" alone.

"During the past year, the basic manufacturers of penicillin have made strenuous efforts to place crystalline material on the market. With some manufacturers this has been to the exclusion of the amorphous material. In view of the data available, even though somewhat tenuous, it appears questionable whether amorphous penicillin should be gradually eliminated from the market."

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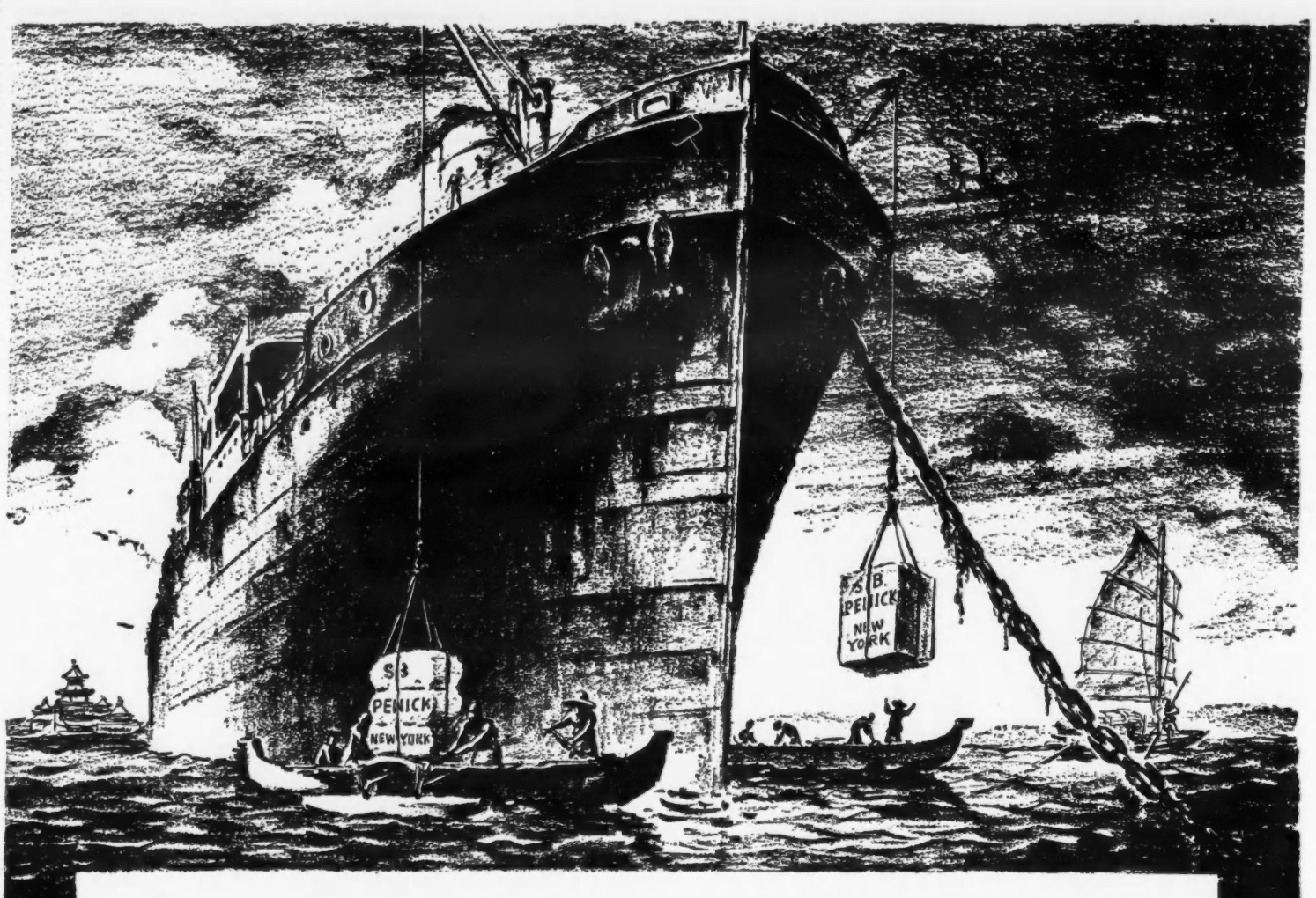

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs pursued a rather quiet course last week. Changes in quotations were almost evently divided between advances and declines but the former were slightly more numerous and moderately more important as to the articles affected.

Of the advances, that in senna leaves was probably the most important at least from the standpoint of total consumption. But that in arrowroot was important to a constantly increasing clientel in the food industry. Liverwort leaves were quite scarce and sellers thereof showed considerable reserve in making offerings. Deertongue was not readily come by, either, and there will probably be a pinch less in the packages of smoking tobacco at retail.

Most of the price declines could be traced to greater spot availability. More competition has resulted in the softening of values.

Condimental items revealed a price trend that was mainly downward. The tendency of prices to move in buyers' favor seemed part of a country-wide weakening in commodity prices in general. That tendency, in a very minor degree, was also influential in the botanicals of the strictly drug variety. It was not impossible that the foreign market replacement costs of commodities will have a downward trend in the future and will most certainly display such a tendency when botanicals are exported to countries using silver as a monetary basis. The decline in silver has already hit hard an excellent export business in condimentals shipped into Mexico. It will also hit the export business in practically all raw and manufactured materials heretofore moving in quantities to silver currency countries.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Arrowroot, 2c. per lb.
Boneset leaves, 1c. per lb.
Deertongue leaves, 1c. per lb.
Liverwort leaves, 5c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, 1c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T.V., No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Spearmint leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, choice, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Kava kava root, 15c. per lb.
Lovage root, foreign, 30c. per lb.
Orris root, Portuguese, 5c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Tamarinds, W. I., ¼c. per lb.
Yellow dock root, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, broken, 9c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Syrian, 2c. per lb.
Persian, 1¾c. per lb.
Laurel, Algerian, 3c. per lb.
Greek, 1c. per lb.
Italian, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, source, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, futures, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, choice, 4c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
286.3	286.3	295.8	270.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Balsams

Copaiba — Importations totaled 6 drums and 20 cases, thus adding to the recently increased supply of this article and contributing to the continuation of the market's recently easier undertone.

Peru—The spot market was reasonably steady throughout the past week even though demand failed of improvement to any marked degree. Prices were generally steady and the market was not unusually competitive.

Barks

Black Haw—The firmer and slightly higher spot market of the previous was well maintained during the past seven days. Demand trailed the firmness of prices but the movement was fair.

Buckthorn — No further easing of spot quotations was noted. On the contrary, values seemed to become steadier following the price concession noted in the previous week. It was suggested that spot prices and replacement costs had been brought well into line.

Cinchona—Information concerning the primary market in the Netherlands East Indies revealed that the plantations were in very good shape but that they have not been returned to normal production because of the political strife in Java. It was also suggested that the Dutch factors would likely peel the trees at an age younger than was their prewar custom. This would give bark of higher quinine content but produce a smaller total peel.

Orange Peel—Bitter peel from Haiti sold at 14c. to 15c. per pound on several occasions during the past week and the market ended the week in an apparently firmer position. Sweet peel lacked change.

Beans

Tonka — Steady consumption and very firm replacement costs contributed to the firm undertone displayed by prices during the past week. Signs of an early change in that aspect of the market were lacking.

Vanilla—Several substantial lots of Tahiti beans were offered to new agents in this market last week. The prices suggested by the shippers appeared to be rather on the high side but the offerings were subject to counter bidding. The vanilla bean market as a whole remained very firm and contained little in the way of substantial competition on the basis of prices.

Berries

Cubeb — Further additions to spot stocks were made last week by the arrival of 40 bags from Singapore. The market was dull as to demand but apparently steady on the basis of the most recent reduction in spot quotations.

Juniper—Prices seemed steady notwithstanding the further importation of 167 bags from Leghorn, Italy, during the past week. Demand was mainly of a jobbing variety and the total of sales was moderate in size at the week end.

Flowers

Arnica—The spot still lacked sufficient goods clearly to establish confirmed prompt delivery quotations. Replenishment of supplies must await another crop and the importation of goods properly prepared.

Chamomile—Importers still encounter difficulty in getting imports sure to be released on arrival here. A lot of 66 cases was last week reported

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 31, 1947

New York

Belladonna, 115 bales: water-damaged; moldy.
Cassia, 2,488 bales: insect infested; insect webbing and excreta.
Cassia oil, 40 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Chamomile flowers, 66 cases: filthy.
Chillies, 185 bags: insect infested.
Cinchona bark, 20 bags: not N.F.
Coriander seed, 627 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 305 bags: filthy.
Henbane, 59 bales: not official variety.
Laurel leaves, 43 bales: filthy.
Mace, 62 cases: insect excreta and infestation.
Manna flake, 2 cases: filthy and insect infestation.
Mustard seed, 250 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 20 bags: wormy.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 14 drums: drums not properly labeled.
Pepper, black, 1,724 bags: excess siftings and pickings.
Pimento, 100 bags: filthy.
Sage, 14 bales: excess stems.
Thyme leaves, 54 bales: filthy.

Buffalo

Balm of gilead buds, 6 bags: moldy; below N.F. standard.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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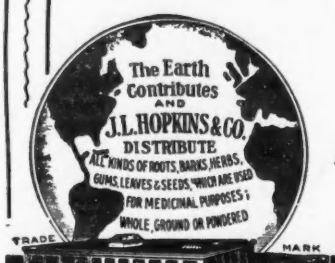
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detained because of the presence of filth. It is troubles such as these that keep the market moderately stocked at exceptionally firm prices.

Linden—The material with leaves still displayed rather easy undertones without prices undergoing further decline on spot. No firm offerings of flowers without leaves were reported.

Safflower—Very little Egyptian material was available. In fact, most quarters reported no stocks and indicated a nominal market.

Saffron—Demand for Spanish flowers was mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis and rarely exceeded more than single pound lots. Prices remained very steady under excellent stabilization here and abroad.

Gums

Arabic—The market held very firm. Conditions at the source of supply work in favor of the very firm maintenance of shipment prices and those on spot at the moment seem to oppose more than moderate and occasional shading of the market as generally quoted.

Gamboge—The article has been very low supply for a long time and the fact that 20 cases arrived last week from Singapore did not mean any substantial increase in the quantity of unsold gum in hand on spot. Prices were almost entirely nominal and stood at high levels.

Karaya—Stocks were increased last week by the further arrival of gum totaling 2,010 bags from Bombay, India. The outmovement from spot stocks was in line with normality and contributed to the continued stabilization of spot quotations.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Prices held unchanged but stocks were increased by the arrival of 9 cases from Bourges, probably in France.

Boneset—Quotations were slightly higher at 17c. to 18c. per pound in line with somewhat improved trading and to more closely reflect the prevailing cost to replace.

Deertongue—Sales were made over the range 35c. to 40c. per pound in a firmer and slightly higher market.

Jaborandi—Stocks were increased by the arrival of 40 bales of this material from Brazil. Prices failed to decline further.

Laurel—Algerian was down sharply to 16c. to 16½c. per pound; Italian merchandise was shaded to 16c. to 16½c.; and Greek laurel in future position could be had at 20c. to 21c. An arrival of 102 bales from Leghorn, Italy, was noted.

Senna—The cost of replacement and the lack of spot stocks bought before the late advance in prices at Bombay resulted in No. 1 T. V. being priced up to 25c. to 27c. per pound; No. 2, 21c. to 23c.; and No. 3, rose to 21c. to 23c.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk—Prices failed to decline further notwithstanding the arrival of 107 bales from Leghorn, Italy. The goods have yet to be released for consumption.

Grains of Paradise — The not too well stocked spot market was improved as to supply by the arrival of 686 bags from Freetown.

Papain — Since replacement costs have not broken, spot prices are maintained notwithstanding the further arrival of 46 packages of this article from Colombo.

Quassia Chips — Minimum price views on this item spread rather widely. The market ranged 9c. to 12c. per pound last week, depending on seller.

Tamarind — West Indian material was slightly lower at 12c. to 12½c. per pound. During the week, 150 packages of East India material reached here from Madras, India.

Roots

Arrow—Sales out of spot stocks were made at 14c. to 18c. per pound according to quantity and the market was very firm.

Belladonna—During the week, 166 cases reached here from Bourges, probably in France.

Berberis—Firm because of stocks being generally on the conservative side. An arrival of 48 bags from Molendo was noted.

Helonias—Was very scarce and it would be difficult to get a spot delivery on a prompt basis at less than $2.40 to $2.50 per pound.

Kava Kava—Improvement in spot

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Feb. 15, 1898—Battleship "Maine" sunk at Havana.

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NEW JERSEY

stocks of this article has induced some competition in local business and quotations were down to 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Lady Slipper — Sales confirmed a market at $1.75 to $1.80 per pound and the supply available was almost nil. Some quarters had none.

Lovage — Imported material has broken away from the nominal position occupied for some time past and spot quotations were firm at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound.

Yellow Dock—The market was down to 35c. to 36c. per pound and was easy threat in keeping with the very light interest disclosed by buyers.

Seeds

Anise—Prices on Mexican seed were down to 37½c. to 38c. per pound. During the week, 220 bags arrived from Beyrouth, Lebanon.

Cumin — Syrian and Persian seed were both lower at 32c. to 33c. per pound and offerings went abegging. An arrival of 893 bags from Beyrouth and Tripoli were noted.

Mustard—Montana yellow seed at the source was reduced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Prices on other varieties of seed held unchanged.

Poppy—The market on Danish seed turned upward and reached 22c. to 22½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—Some broken Batavia cassia appeared on the market at 36c. to 37c. per pound after a long absence. Arrivals last week were 200 bales from Hong Kong and 1,680 bales from Singapore.

Cinnamon — No. 2 cinnamon in future arrival position was dropped to the basis of 80c. to 82c. per pound.

Cloves—Zanzibar spice was higher at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound. Some spot goods from Madagascar were offered at 13½c. to 14c.

Nutmegs—Some Banda material in future position was quoted at 90c. to 91c. per pound. West Indian futures were lowered sharply to 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper was shaded to 55c. to 56c. per pound. Futures ranged 53c. to 56c. per pound according to position.

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of Sun Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Mrs. Tamora G. Noyes to head the newly-formed sales promotion department.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Downward price trends in the essential oils market were unabated last week as reduced prices were noted in seven oils. Imports were flowing into American ports at a steady pace and exerting a healthy influence on the domestic price structure. Buying was conservative in the face of better supply situations, and the tendency was toward maintaining smaller inventories.

Prices for guaiacwood, Russian lavender, lemongrass, Paraguayan petitgrain, pimento berry, Bourbon vetiver, and third-grade ylang-ylang oils were reduced last week as stocks improved and buyer interest slackened. There were no price advances noted, although outside prices for both California and Florida orange oils were upped slightly during the week as stocks were slightly tighter and demand was well maintained.

The import situation displayed a growing strength last week as shipments of fourteen different oils were reported to have entered American ports. Shipments from the Orient, the Caribbean, and South America had been maintained with heartening regularity in recent week, and there were indications that stocks of European oils were on the road to regularity. Of particular importance last week was the arrival of two cases of rose oil from France which sponsored the hope that French floral oils would eventually begin entering the United States market in good quantity. The improved import situation has been reflected for weeks in the lowering of prices for foreign oils, and it was expected throughout the trade that there would be no serious curtailment of supplies within the next few months.

Conservative buying slowed the market to only moderate activity last week, as buyers were convinced that prices would be further reduced within the next few months, and that the development of large inventories would be unsound. Flavoring oils and insecticide materials were reported to be moving in large volume, but the perfume oils were bogged down in the off-season lull which had been expected. Total volume of trading was well above pre-war levels, however, and it was felt in certain quarters that the unusually high activity of the market, although dulled slightly, would persist throughout the year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Guaiacwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Lavender oil, Russian, $1.25 per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 35c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, 5c. per lb.
Pimento berry oil, $1 per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ylang-ylang oil, third, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
221.4	222.3	222.4	208.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Stocks of Brazilian oil in the American market continued to display steady improvement last week, and buyer interest was maintained at a fairly high level. Prices were held steady by the moderate trading, and there were no further changes reported after the reduction of quotations during the previous week. Indications were that the thoroughly improved situation in the primary market would continue to exert a healthy influence on trading in the United States during approaching months. Imports during the period under review totaled six drums from Brazil.

Cassia—Primary buyer interest was directed toward spot stocks during the past week as market activity maintained relatively the same level. The steady improvement of availability of stocks in the United States continued without interruption, and it was felt in some quarters that there would be no cessation of the flow of oil from the Orient within the next few months. Prices were held steady during the week by the moderately active market, but it was reported that there was slight easing in view of improved stocks. Imports during the week totaled five drums from Hong Kong.

Citronella—Importation of seventy-four drums of oil from Ceylon last week helped to swell the feeling of optimism which had begun earlier with the arrival of small, regular shipments. Buyer interest was at a particularly high level in the face of the improving supply situation, but there was still a definite shortage of stocks, and demand exceeded supply by a large margin, although the situation was much improved over that which had existed during the first post-war year. Prices continued to hold a firm position, but it was felt that there might be eventual development of an easing tendency if the development of stocks continued at the present rate.

Guaiacwood — Prices for this oil were reduced 5c. per pound on the inside last week, establishing a price range from $2.70 to $4.00 per pound. Stocks in certain quarters of the market were slightly improved, but the overall picture found stocks in a tight position. Buyers evinced little interest and inquiries were rare as it was generally impossible to acquire any worthwhile quantities of the oil. There was some hope that the small shipments which had been filtering into the American market during recent weeks presaged the development of an eventual supply, but there was little to support that hope. There were no imports during the period under review.

Lavender — Russian lavender oil was offered in the market last week at a price of $1.25 per pound below the previous quotation, establishing a range of prices from $12.50 to $13.75 per pound. Trading in all types of lavender oil was at a high level, and stocks were in a definitely improved condition. Spanish spike oil, both pure and technical, was in particularly good supply, and inquiries on spot for that oil were frequent, with movement good. Bourbon oil was arousing considerable interest last week as stocks improved. Prices for all oils, other than the Russian, were steady and without change. There were no imports during the period under review.

Lemon — Trading in both domestic and imported lemon oils was spirited last week as stocks were tightening and prices for all types were held firm. Dealers in California oil continued to offer material in a range from $3.25 to $3.50 per pound, but it was felt that the inside prices were tending to firm in view of the limited stocks and there was very little oil available in the lower end of the price range. Imports from Italy had dribbled to a stop during recent weeks, and the confused exchange situation at the primary market foretold further delay in the acquiring of large stocks at moderate prices. Imports during the period under review were reported to have totaled two drums from Mexico.

Lemongrass—Prices for lemongrass were reduced 35c. per pound on the inside last week, establishing a range from $3.40 to $4.45 per pound. The reduction was attributed to the fact that imports of oil from several sources had been undergoing steady improvement during recent weeks, and prices had begun to ease slightly earlier. Buyer interest, well maintained during the most trying period of acute shortages, showed little inclination to diminish last week, as it was reported that inquiry both on spot and contract materials was active. The general concensus of dealers was that important stocks gains would be made in the near future, and there would be little slackening in the rate of import. Imports during the week totaled eight drums of oil from the Dominican Republic.

Lime—The healthy nature of trading in the lime oil market showed no tendency to sicken last week as buyers were eagerly seeking large quantities of oil, and the maintaining of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

steady supply channels appeared to be secured. Stocks in the American market were readily available in most quarters, and inquiry on spot was at a high level. Prices were held steady at the levels which had been in force for several weeks, and there were no variations reported during the period under review. Imports reported to have entered United States ports during the week totaled two drums from the Dominican Republic.

Orange—The situation in domestic orange oil became slightly tighter last week, forcing outside price advances in both California and Florida expressed oils. Quotations for California expressed oil rose 15c. per pound on the outside, resulting in a range from $1.60 to $2.10 per pound, and prices for Florida expressed oil were increased 10c. per pound on the outside with material being offered at prices from $1.45 to $1.85 per pound. Buyer interest was undiminished for all types of oil, and it was reported that fairly large quantities were moving well on spot. Slight gains in stocks of imported oils were noted, and imports during the period under review totaled sixty-nine cases of oil from Brazil.

Palmarosa—Persistently short stocks curtailed trading again last week, as buyers were in a withdrawn position awaiting the development of worthwhile quantities of material. Imports during recent weeks had dwindled to small lot shipments, and there was little indication that there would be any improvement in the supply situation either in the primary or American market during the near future. It was reported that small quantities were moving as quickly as they became available on spot, but that in general there was no active trading in any quarter of the market. Prices were firm but there were no changes reported during the week. Imports during the period under review were limited to one pot from India.

Patchouli—Imports of patchouli oil dropped below the level of recent weeks during the week past, as only four cases were reported to have arrived in the United States from Penang. Still, there was little reduction in the optimistic attitude which earlier imports had sponsored, and the general feeling was that there would be a steady flow of oil into the American market during the next few months. Buyers were demonstrating quickened interest last week following the prolonged period of watchful waiting while prices were gradually reduced, and trading was at a moderately high level. Movement on both spot and contract material was said to be good, and deliveries were prompt. Prices were fairly steady as interest improved, and there were no variations during the period under review.

Petitgrain—On the heels of the 15c. per pound reduction in quotations for Paraguayan petitgrain during the previous week, prices were dropped an additional 5c. per pound last week, resulting in a range from $3.45 to $4.00 per pound. Primary buyer interest was directed toward spot material for immediate delivery last week, but it was reported that some inquiries had been noted for contract oil. Stocks throughout the market showed improvement, and it was expected that there would be further substantial developments in the near future. Imports during the period under review were limited to three drums and one crate of oil from the Dominican Republic.

Pimento Berry—Berry oil was offered at a price $1 per pound lower on the inside last week, establishing a price range from $5.75 to $8.00 per pound. There was no obvious quickening of buyer interest as a result of the lower prices, and the market retained the quiet nature which had typified it for several months. Stocks were reasonably good, but there had been no imports noted for many months, and there was little indication that there would be any development of either a widespread demand or supply. There were no imports reported during the period under review.

Rose — Considerable interest was aroused last week by the arrival of two cases of rose oil from France. The shipment itself would not materially aid the stocks of oil available in the market, but it sponsored speculation as to whether the French export of floral oil was going to develop within the near future. There had been few of the French floral oils arriving in the United States since the end of the war, and the development of a regular supply source would definitely affect the American market. Prices for rose oil remained high and firm during the period under review, and buyers evinced a strong interest in any stocks available.

Rosemary — Stocks of Spanish oil continued to improve throughout the market last week, and buyer interest was moderately well maintained. The development of a steady flow of oil into domestic markets was expected to quicken lagging inquiry, and there was a slight indication last week that the routine nature of the market might be expected to change within the next few months. Prices continued fairly easy, in view of the retarded buyer interest, but there were no changes noted during the period under review. It was reported that imports during the week totaled five drums of oil from Spain.

Sage—Trading in this division of the market was strictly routine last week as buyers continued to ignore the fairly good stocks available, and the majority of movement was against contract orders. Prices, which had been reduced earlier, continued to ease as a result of the quiet nature of the market, although there were no price variations noted during the period under review. During the week one drum of oil was reported to have arrived in the American market from Spain.

Vetiver—The advance of $1 per pound for Bourbon oil, reported during the previous week, was withdrawn by the dealer last week, resulting in a return to the range of $34 to $42.50 per pound, which had previously been in force. Stocks continued tight, but there was some hope that relief would develop in the not too distant future. Haitian oil continued to control the majority of buyer interest, and it was

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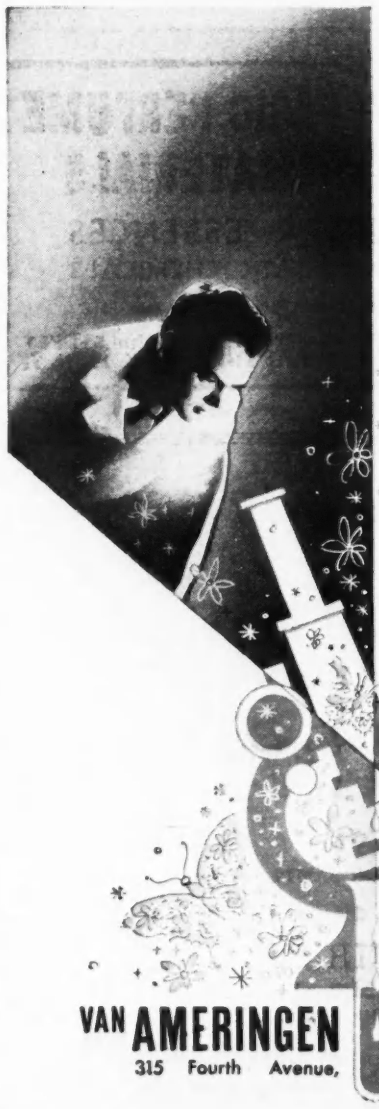
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reported that fairly large quantities of that type of oil were moving on spot. Prices for Haitian oil were firm, but did not vary during the week. Imports during the period under review were limited to two drums of oil from the Dominican Republic.

Ylang-ylang — Third-grade ylang-ylang oil prices were reduced 75c. per pound on the inside last week, establishing a range of $5 to $9 per pound for that type of oil. The outside price for first-grade oil was reduced 50c. per pound, resulting in a range from $14 to $17 per pound. The reductions were reported to have stemmed from the improved outlook for supply from the Philippine Islands, and it was reported that buyer interest had quickened slightly as prospects of larger stocks improved. There were no variations in the prices for other types of oil. No oil was imported during the week.

Aromatic Chemicals

Although gains had been made in recent weeks regarding the availability and costs of raw materials needed in the manufacture of aromatic chemicals, there were persistent shortages which curtailed operations seriously and necessitated considerable belt tightening by the industry. High production costs, including raw materials and wage scales, held many prices at high levels, and it was considered possible that further advances would be required to make production at all profitable. There was little prospect last week of a speedy return to pre-war price levels and production, and the manufacturers were preparing themselves for a long uphill fight to reach capacity and a normal price level.

Still, in spite of the many disadvantages under which production was carried on, there was the beginning of a highly competitive market in several products, which presaged a slashing of prices, which would prove beneficial to consuming manufacturers. The gains which had been made in the availability of basic essential oils needed for the production of derivatives, were beginning to enable aromatic chemical producers to pass savings along to consumers. Prices for the essential oils were displaying a steady downward trend in view of improved imports, and this situation was considered responsible in many instances for the development of the competitive market for aromatic chemicals.

Domestic demand for some products was at a moderately high level last week, with considerable influence being exerted by insecticide producers who were in the market for large quantities of material. The foreign inquiry maintained its active nature, but the majority of manufacturers were faced with the problem of meeting previous domestic orders, and could not concern themselves with the wide-open market in Europe and the Orient.

Buying, in the overall picture, was primarily conservative, with consumers avoiding development of large inventories in the hope that future months would find prices scaled downward. The situation enabled producers to make important advances against unfilled earlier orders, and would, if demands continued at the current slow rate, help them to clear the decks for future operations.

Trade Briefs

Florasynth Laboratories, New York, has established larger offices in San Francisco at 732 Montgomery street. Walter J. Moreland will continue in charge.

Citronella oil exports from Honduras to the United States in the first half of 1945 amounted to 25,145 pounds. During the same period 2,735 pounds of lemongrass oil were shipped to the United States.

Frank W. Warner, jr., engineering manager of the plastics division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., for the past three years, has been named engineering policy manager of the company's chemical department.

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, reports that heavy demand for the recently developed Hartzell hydro-selective plastic airplane propellor, which is made from a cloth base, has built up a backlog of orders representing a year's production.

Synthetic Aliphatic Industry Discussed

A single strategic branch of the chemical industry, born only twenty-one years ago, produced more than $1,000,000,000 worth of material last year, H. B. McClure, vice-president of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, told the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania February 7.

Speaking on "The Synthetic Aliphatic Industry," Mr. McClure revealed that the industry is more than doubling its size every five years.

Natural gas and petroleum are the most useful raw materials for aliphatic chemicals, he stated, but coal is growing in importance. He divided the chemical industry into two groups —those that produce organic, or carbon-containing, materials derived from natural gas, petroleum, and coal, and those that produce inorganic, or non-carbon-containing, materials derived from salts and ores. He then subdivided the organic group into aliphatic and coal-tar, or aromatic, materials.

Polak & Schwarz Elects Two Vice-Presidents

The appointment of Clifford G. Jackson as vice-president in charge of flavor sales, and of Charles E. Fricke as vice-president in charge of manufacturing, has been announced by Louis Davids, executive vice-president of Polak & Schwarz, Inc., manufacturer of fruit flavors, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York.

Mr. Jackson has headed flavor sales for the company since 1940 when he joined the organization. Mr. Fricke had his own concern, Charles E. Fricke, Inc., until 1936 when he sold his interests to Polak & Schwarz. Since then he has been in charge of its flavor plant.

Hydrocarbons Research To Be Discussed Feb. 20

Dr. Monroe E. Spaght, Vice President of Shell Development Co., will address the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, February 20, on "Future Research in Hydrocarbons." This meeting will be held in the Executive Club rooms on the second floor of the International Business Machines Corporation building at 590 Madison avenue, New York.

Winthrop Chemical Line Put on Fair Trade

The entire line of products of Winthrop Chemical Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, will be placed on fair trade, effective February 15, in all states where fair trade laws are in force, according to an announcement by Joseph G. Noh, vice-president.

In a statement to the drug trade, Mr. Noh said that in March, 1946, fair trade contracts were sent to retailers covering two products, "Creamalin" and "Zephiran." Under the action just taken, the balance of the Winthrop line has now been added to the schedule in those contracts.

Minimum retail prices stipulated in the schedule, Mr. Noh said, are established at 10 percent discount from list prices in Winthrop's current published catalogue.

Biological Laboratories Directory Published

The third edition of "Directory of Biological Laboratories" has just been published, completely revised and materially enlarged over previous issues. It lists laboratories of the United States concerned with biological, bacteriological or biochemical investigations. The book consists of 117 pages, six by nine inches, and the price is $3 per copy. The publisher is Burns Compiling & Research Organization, 200 Railway Exchange building, Chicago 4, Ill.

Labor-Management Problems To Be Discussed Feb. 13

New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, will hold a meeting, February 13, in the Hawthorne Room of the Parker House, Boston. The guest speaker will be Prof. James J. Healy, who will speak on "Current Labor-Management Problems."

Petroleum Derivatives

The healthy levels attained by the petroleum derivatives market during previous weeks continued last week as excellent buyer interest and demand in the majority of the derivative fields remained undiminished. Producers reported that they were able to meet the requirements expressed in the various sections of the market with the exception of petrolatums and waxes, where heavy demand readily absorbed stocks that were slow in being replaced due to the scarcity of raw materials. The crude oil market experienced extreme tightness because of the demand which has exceeded previous expectations. However, the market was regarded as very strong. In order to meet the heavy demand being voiced, refiners were scrambling about, attempting to obtain increased amounts of crude to insure increased derivative production.

Generally, prices were firm which was probably a result of the overall strong attitude of the market. An increase of 10c. per barrel for No. 6 fuel oil was announced by one producer last week due to increased productions costs. This heavy fuel oil advance was not immediately followed by the majority of other producers but it was expected that they would soon bring their prices in line with this new quotation. No. 2 fuel oil prices which were subject to a reduction in price two weeks ago, continued to undergo minor reductions in many sections of the country.

The amount of domestic crude petroleum estimated to meet the demand during February, 1947, is 4,640,000 barrels daily, according to the Bureau of Mines. The original forecast of total motor fuel demand in the first quarter of 1947 was 171,000,000 barrels, but this estimate has been increased to 177,000,000 barrels because of the high seasonal demand for motor fuel.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas—Interest in this market was considered good with a fair amount of trading declared to have taken place. Supply was generally in an adequate position to care for orders previously placed and for spot stock demands. The market was described as firm with no price changes being reported.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Showing a tendency to become slightly more active than the routine market of the previous week, a fair amount of consumer interest was evidenced in this market with moderate trading reported to have been accomplished. The market was assumed to be approaching a firmer position. Quotations were steady at previous levels.

Lacquer Diluent—This phase of the market was regarded as strong with a good amount of trading taking place. Buyer interest was at a high level and producers experienced very little difficulty in supplying past and present requests with necessary materials. The firm market was not affected by price changes.

Rubber Solvent—Heavy call accentuated the amount of business performed in this market last week as increased buyer interest restored market activity to its normal level. Supplies were termed adequate to meet both contract and spot demands.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 25 totaled 221,655,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,144,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented an increase of 511,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 137,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 5,438,000 barrels, a decrease of 254,000 barrels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 6, 10c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

Fuel oil, No. 2, ½c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

No price changes were reported with a firm market resulting.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand for this material continued on its upward trend as consumers evidenced increased interest in the market. Good call for both spot and contract material caused a strain on available stocks with shipments running slightly behind demand. This increased business was expected to continue for some time to come. Price changes were absent.

Chicago. — These materials enjoyed good call on the part of numerous consuming industries, and the general market situation was one of considerable general firmness.

Aromatic Solvents—Buyers interested, market steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Business good, no price change.

Lacquer Diluent—Call moderate, quotations firm.

Mineral Spirit—Fair movement, prices holding.

Rubber Solvent—Orders good, market steady.

Stoddard Solvent—Trade brisk, quotations firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiry good, steady prices.

Los Angeles.—Petroleum solvents and diluents continued to move rapidly here. The supply was good, inquiry excellent.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Buyer interest and activity in this market continued to improve last week as producers reported the supply picture becoming brighter as the end of the seasonal shortage approached. Shipments were being made on a fairly prompt basis, with both spot and contract orders being cared for. Firm prices were not subject to price changes during the period under review.

Heptane — No diminishing of demand was noted in this market last week and producers stated that they were in a position to supply the majority of both spot and contract demands with very little difficulty. Good buyer interest placed this market in a desirable position with adequate supply in line with the good demand. Quotations were regarded as firm.

Octane—Inquiry for this material appeared to be better last week, with the supply situation also reported to be improving. The market was generally regarded as firm to strong with no reported price changes being effected.

Pentanes—Trading was reduced to a moderate pace last week with the dull atmosphere of the previous weeks continuing. This decreased activity was not due to any lack of materials as producers declared adequate supplies on hand to meet whatever spot demands might arise together with standard contract orders. The easy market did not reflect any change in price.

Propane—Good movement of materials to large industrial fuel users was reported last week as the market assumed a firmer attitude with buyer interest and trading on an upward swing. Supplies were termed sufficient to meet all demands. Price quotations were steady as a result of the firming market.

Chicago.—Call for lighter hydrocarbons was active, and the general tone of this market was one of strength. Inquiry generally was good.

Butane—Buying good, no price change.

Heptane—Interest active, steady quotations.

Hexane—Orders fair, market holding.

Octanes — Movement modest, prices strong.

Pentanes—Business good, market firm.

Propane—Call moderate, prices steady.

Los Angeles — Plentiful supplies and strong market interest kept these products moving at a swift pace.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Demand for these materials remained at a high level and showed little change over the previous week's market. However, the supply situation also showed very little change with short supplies continuing to hamper prompt shipments. Deliveries against contract orders were being maintained at the best pace possible under the existing scarce supply situation. There were no price changes effected during the period under review.

Paraffin—The chief factor in this market last week was the attempt on the part of producers to secure increased amounts of raw materials to bolster sagging production and meet the moderate demand. The lack of adequate materials in the past has forced a quiet atmosphere on this section of the market. Quotations were reported to be firm at previous levels.

Chicago.—Trade was fairly good all around in this section of the petroleum market. Buyers were showing considerable continuing interest.

Paraffin—Takings good, market holding.

Petrolatums — Orders active, prices firm.

White Mineral Oils—Buying brisk, quotations unchanged.

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
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Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

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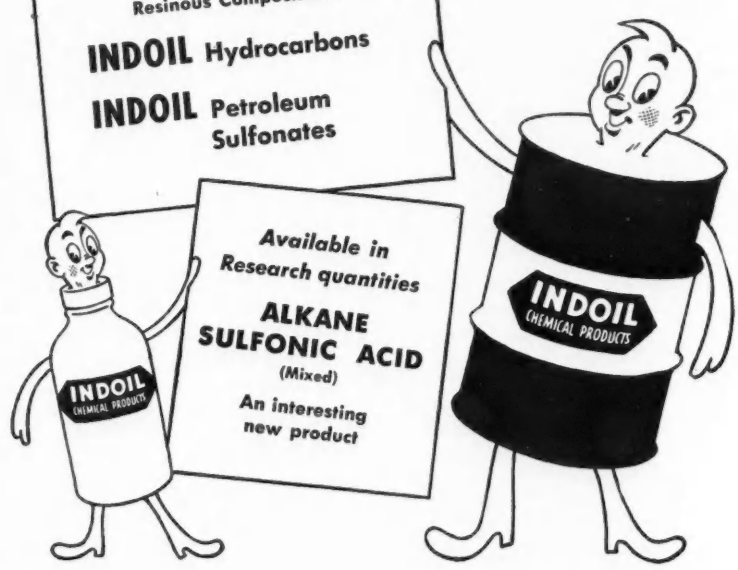

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Protective Coatings Materials

Market conditions were very similar to those of the preceding week as very few important changes took place. The volume of business that was accomplished remained heavy and at times was restricted by the lack of large enough supplies. Consumer interest and demand suffered no diminishment in volume as producers and consumers looked forward to increased business in the next month or two. Raw material supplies, which have been holding up production in many instances, were not improved and in some markets became even more serious. Strong export demand for many materials closely rivaled the domestic call.

Few price changes were reported in view of the strong condition of the market. Some naval stores by-products were changed in order to bring them in line with the changing rosin and turpentine markets. Casein offered the most important change of the week, when prices for domestic production fell approximately 8c. to 10c. per pound.

Announcement was made last week that effective February 5, certain products would be removed from the positive list of products requiring individual licenses to export, according to the Office of International Trade. Among those products that could now be shipped to all destinations in Group K countries under general license were the following protective coating materials:—Gum spirits and wood turpentine, dipentene, pine oil and carbon black except carbon black of the channel black type.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—Continued findings and development of new uses for lead insure steady demand during this year and future years, but unfortunately, these demands cannot be met with necessary supplies. Call and buyer interest remained undiminished last week, but no signs of production improvement were noticed. Deliveries continue to be made against previously placed contract orders with the stocks on hand. A decided drop in the recovery of usuable lead from lead and tin-base scrap was noticed with 30,808 tons recovered in November compared with October's total of 36,821 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Common grade lead prices remained firm at 13c. per pound in New York and between 12.80c. and 12.85c. per pound in St. Louis.

Zinc—Little change was noted over the previous week's market as heavy call and good buyer interest remained undiminished. Supplies were short once again, but producers and consumers continue to vision increased production and a better balance during the remainder of the year. Demand was also expected to remain heavy during 1947.

No price changes were reported last week with the current prices remaining at 11c. per pound in New York and 10.50c. per pound in East St. Louis for prime western.

Pigments

Litharge — Reportedly unchanged from previous weeks, producers attempted to cut down some of the backlog in orders that existed but were experiencing a difficult time as short stocks handicapped their efforts. The scarcity of pig lead remains the chief factor for this shortage with very little hope held for increased shipments in the near future.

Orange Mineral—Similar to the other lead pigments, supplies were short due to the unavailability of lead supplies. Active interest was maintained in the market even though consumers have resigned themselves to the fact that producers were limited by the amount of lead supplies able to be acquired. Prices were firm during the period under review.

Red Lead—Reduced supplies of this material continued to be the result of shortages of lead and lead chemicals. Good demand was reported, but producers were only able to make partial shipments against previously placed orders. Prices were firm and unchanged during the period under review.

Titanium—The market for titanium and its pigments remained static last week as producers were unable to meet a great portion of the heavy demand that was voiced. Raw material shortages and the lack of large enough production facilities prevented production from reaching the heights necessary to offset this demand.

Zinc Oxide—No further change was witnessed in this market following last week's price increase. Production continued to move at a fast pace, but large enough supplies could not be acquired to satisfy the heavy call. Prices remained firm last week.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black — Large amounts of this material continue to be used in the manufacture of tires. Paint manufacturers also voiced heavy demand but short stocks curtailed the amount that could actually be delivered. Present committments were being supplied on a daily production basis since no surplus stocks exist. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Chrome Colors — Practically all chrome colors were the victims of scarce supplies, especially chrome orange and green. Shortages of raw materials, bichromates and lead chemicals, reduced the amount of production necessary to meet the good demand.

Iron Oxide—Demand for the various iron oxides was undiminished last week as distributors and consumers looked for large stocks. Some improvement in the situation was afforded by the receipt of large imports in home ports last week. From England and Spain came the following shipments:—74 casks, 651 barrels, and 4,663 bags.

Red Lake C Toner — Moderate to good demand was voiced for this material last week. Supplies were generally regarded as tight with deliveries running behind schedule. Prices were firm with no changes being reported.

Sienna Earth—In good demand, the supply situation was entirely dependent on the size of foreign imports. and such imports have not been steady in arriving.

Ultramarine Blue — A moderate shipment of this material was received from England last week when 200 casks reached home ports. This shipment was quickly diverted to consumer channels.

Zinc Chromate—Production of this color material was reported to be improving but the present demand created a backlog in orders. Raw materials were not adequate enough to insure complete production.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—The chief factor contributing to the shortage of this material was declared to be the heavy increase in demand, although the lowered production of butyl alcohol cannot be discredited as another important reason. Production facilities for synthetic materials have been working at top capacity but were unable to cope with the large requests for this material. Acetone prices for drum shipments were recently increased ½c. per pound and were being quoted at 8½c. per pound for drums in carload shipments and 9c. per pound for drums in less carload shipments.

Butanol—The unavailability of desired amounts of molasses continued to hamper full production of this commodity. Demand was regarded as very high and deliveries remained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetone, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Burgundy pitch, domestic, $1.75 per 100 lbs.
Butyl lactate, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Butyl stearate, dms., ¼c. per lb.
Tributyl phosphate, dms., ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

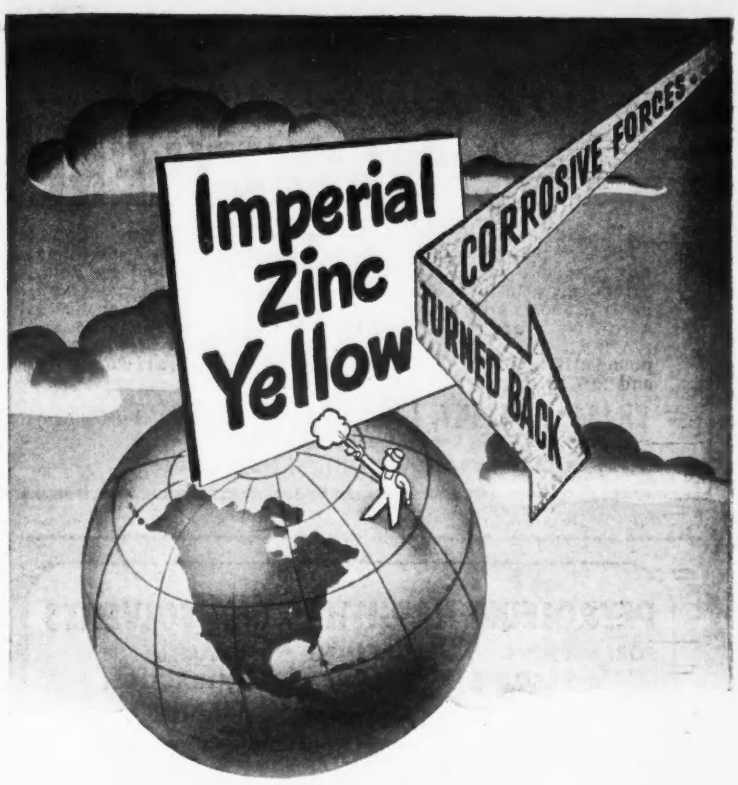
Casein, domestic, acid, 8c. to 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
172.0	172.0	170.8	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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slightly behind schedule but an increase in production was declared to be in the making. No further price changes after last week's drum price increase were reported.

Methanol—Little if no change was witnessed in this market during the period under review as short supplies curtailed the amount of trading accomplished. Shipments were being maintained to a fair extent on former orders with interest in the market remaining at a high level. Price quotations were unaffected by changes last week.

Tributyl Phosphate—Retaining its position of being in good demand but short on supplies, this commodity looked for increased production whenever the supply of butyl became more available. Reflecting the increased costs of equipment and transportation, drum prices for less carloads were advanced ½c. per pound to 65½c. per pound.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—A small shipment of imported asbestos helped to augment domestic supplies last week when it was reported that 622 bags of this material were received from South Africa. Demand for this commodity has steadily advanced since the early part of 1946 and has been fortunately met with increased domestic production which is presently reported at being at a high level.

Chalk — Substantial movement of this material was reported last week as moderate to good consumer interest was displayed in this market. Steady prices followed a firm market. Imports for the period under review amounted to 550 bags of precipitated chalk from England.

Clay — Supply availability became somewhat tighter last week at a time when consumer demand showed signs of increasing. Inquiry was reported to be heavy with a moderate degree of trading having been accomplished. The following imports were received in home ports during the period under review:—Clay, 200 barrels from Germany; ball clay, 916 bags from England; fire clay, 177 bags from Brazil.

Graphite—Demand for this material was described as good last week but difficulty was experienced in supplying contract and spot orders because of small imports. A total of 1,820 bags of this material was received in home ports from Ceylon and Mozambique during the period under review.

Whiting—No let-up in the good demand for this material was witnessed last week as producers tried to fulfill orders with the available stocks. Movement of this material was described as substantial, with the increased paint production program absorbing stocks as readily as they became available. No imports were reported to have been received last week.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Buyer interest in all napthenates was maintained at a high level, continuing the trend of many previous weeks. Prompt deliveries were maintained against all orders as stocks continued to be available in amounts large enough to satisfy both large and small requirements. Although supplies of napthenic acid were not viewed as being over abundant, it was stated that large enough amounts were being diverted to napthenate production. Producers generally expected a further increase in the need for these materials rather than a let-down in demand as paint and varnish manufacturers clamored for larger supplies. Price changes were absent in this field last week.

Resinates—The healthy outlook that this market has held for many weeks was undiminished last week as active buyer interest promoted heavy trading. Supplies of fused resinate stocks were termed to be in excellent supply while those of precipitated stocks were declared to be slightly less plentiful with a backlog of orders of approximately thirty days being reported. The firm position was not affected by price changes last week.

Stearates—No changes of importance were noted in this market last week as producers strived to obtain increased supplies of stearic acid in order to bolster sagging stearate production. Consumer interest showed a tendency to improve even though only scarce supplies were available for delivery. Daily production was being diverted directly into consumer channels in an attempt to satisfy some of the previous contract orders that were placed. Very few deliveries were being made against spot demand. No price changes were reported during the period under review.

Varnish Gums

Gums—The development of stocks in home markets continued to grow slowly but favorably last week when fairly substantial shipments of Far Eastern gums reached American ports. Each shipment received, whether large or small, indicates the slow return to normal of this market. Imports from Singapore and the Philippines last week amounted to 280 bags of copal and 380 cases and 1,096 bags of dammar.

Shellac — The high prices being quoted on the Calcutta market were a result of the strong market which has prevailed during the past few weeks. Activity was stated to have increased and good shipments of the various lac materials were received in home ports last week. Civil unrest and transportation difficulties in India continued to hamper smooth flow of these materials and also prevented

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reduction in the present prices. Distributors and consumers remain expectant of reduced prices with the harvesting of the Spring Baisakhi crop, although some rumors of a crop smaller than was first expected are being circulated. Prices in New York have not generally reflected the increased Calcutta prices and were regarded as firm.

Imports received from Calcutta during the period under review consisted of the following:—Shellac, 8,326 bags; buttonlac, 200 bags; refuselac, 489 bags; seedlac, 4,700 bags.

Naval Stores

Rosin—A very slight tapering off of the heavy demand for export gum materials was noted last week, although the amount of trading actually accomplished was limited by the small amount of offerings as most grades of rosin were in short supply. Very few spot stocks were declared to be available and most distributors reported their inventories to be at a low level as they awaited replenishment with the coming Spring season. Prices last week assumed a stable condition following the sudden and steady rise following export decontrol and the sudden break in the high and medium grades of a week ago. Wood rosin closely followed the gum rosin market.

Savannah, Feb. 6.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
B	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25
D	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
E	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
F	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
G	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
H	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
I	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
K	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
M	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
N	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
WG	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
WW	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
X	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
	Drums				
Sales	46	18	...	...	...
Receipts	1,753	78	400	16	...
Shipments	2,446	...	...	...	...
Stocks	11,299	11,411	11,811	11,827	11,827

Turpentine—Call for gum turpentine experienced a slight increase last week, but not enough to make any appreciable difference in the market. Supplies were at a low level although distributors reported some stocks to be available in New York and the South. The seasonal lull remains the chief factor for the relatively dull market although many believe the price to be too high and to be curtailing business to a fair extent. Removal of gum and wood turpentine from the positive list of products requiring individual licenses by the Office of International Trade on February 5, was expected by some to increase the call for these materials although others thought that this would make very little difference. These products may now be shipped to all destinations in Group K countries under general license.

Savannah, Feb. 6.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons	Barrels		
	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Friday	$1.19	6,550	12	5	2,728
Monday	1.19	...	...	47	2,681
Tuesday	1.19	...	...	229	2,452
Wednesday	1.19	1,850	...	...	2,452
Thursday	1.19	...	...	1	2,451

Glues and Binders

Casein—While the Argentine government and its local casein producers attempted to find an adequate solution to the export price policy, American distributors and consumers looked forward with anxiety to the domestic casein production situation. The possibility that the Argentine situation may not become clear for sometime, advanced the opinion that this year's demand for casein may almost entirely hinge on how great the domestic production will be. Prophecies of a heavy 1947 output were numerous since domestic production assumed great proportions during the latter part of 1946 and was expected to continue. It is true that imports from Argentine would help to relieve to a fair extent the present scarcity of this material. However, it is also true that the present Argentine difficulty has done much to foster American production, which, if it continues at its present rate, will tend to relieve American dependency on foreign markets for this commodity.

A sharp break in domestic casein prices was reported last week with a reduction in price of approximately 8c. to 10c. per pound being effected. The new prices were being quoted at 41c. to 42c. per pound.

Imports received in home ports during the period under review amounted to 7,500 bags. These shipments came from Argentina.

Gelatin—From England, France and Belgium came 250 bales and 200 bags of this material during the period under review.

Glue—Good demand continued to exceed the available supply with a backlog of orders resulting. Domestic animal glue production was declared to be at a high level, but could not cope with the heavy call. Domestic producers were protesting against any reduction in the tariff on foreign imports, fearing the ability of foreign markets to undersell the American market because of lower production costs.

Pyroxylin Buys Eastern Factory

Pyroxylin Products, Inc., manufacturer of lacquers, adhesives and molten coatings, Chicago, has purchased the factory building of the Natco Products Company, together with four acres of land in Paoli, near Philadelphia. Pyroxylin plans to adapt the factory to production of its products for distribution in the eastern area.

The company also announces that eastern sales offices are being moved from New York to Paoli. Paul H. Yoder, eastern sales manager will continue in that capacity and will also manage factory operations at Paoli.

American-Marietta Names Two Vice-Presidents

The American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has elected as vice-presidents Roland Maus, sales manager of the company's Valdura division, and E. Emerson Brott, vice-president and general manager of the Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company, Seattle, another division.

Mr. Maus joined the Valdura division in 1933 and was named eastern sales manager in 1936. He became central sales manager in 1939 and general sales manager the following year. Mr. Brott started with Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland in 1923 and joined American-Marietta in 1945.

Pacific Paint & Varnish Elects Robertson President

A. B. Robertson, vice-president since 1927, has been named president of Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, San Francisco. Mr. Robertson succeeds L. M. Du Commun, for twenty-one years president of the company which he organized. Mr. Du Commun will continue as a director with the organization.

Glidden Names Morrison Head of Canadian Division

Appointment of Charles Morrison as managing director of the Canadian division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, was announced by A. D. Duncan, vice-president and general manager of the Glidden Company Ltd., Toronto.

Mr. Morrison, who has served as acting managing director since May, 1945, joined the Canadian division twenty-seven years ago and since that time has served the company in various important capacities.

Farnsworth President

—Continued from page 7

president. When General Printing Ink Corporation was formed in 1929, he became a vice-president and director and continued as general manager of the Sigmund Ullman division. He will continue as general manager of the latter.

For many years Mr. Devine was with the Fuchs & Lang Division, serving in manufacturing and selling capacities before becoming general manager. He became operating vice-president of General Printing Ink Corporation in 1942. After General Printing Ink Corporation acquired A. C. Horn Company and Warwick Chemical Company in 1945, the name Sun Chemical Corporation was adopted and Mr. Devine became president of the General Printing Ink Division.

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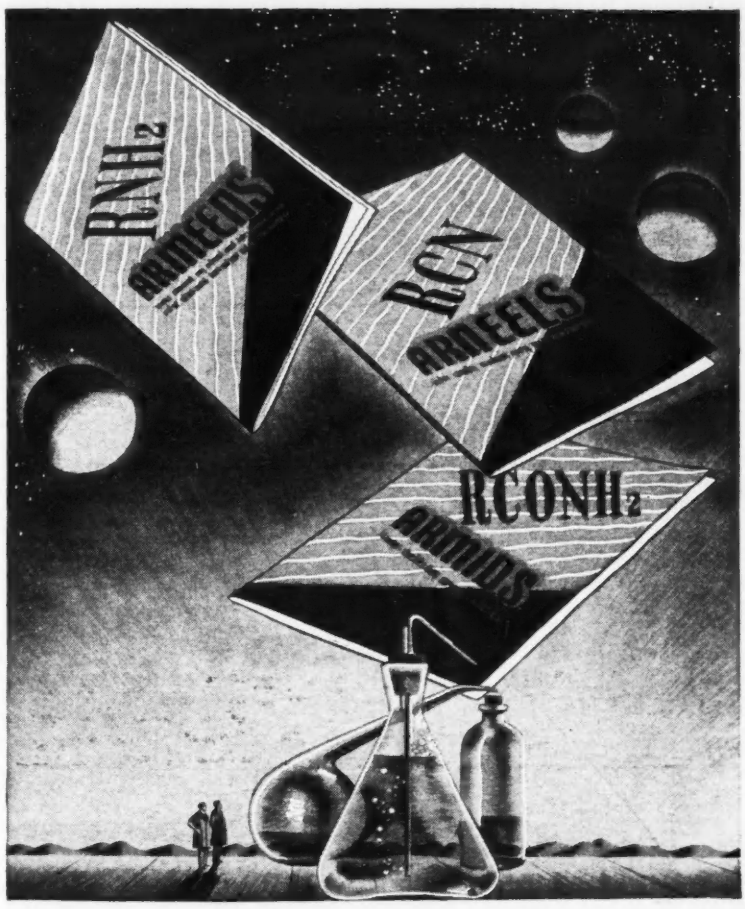
MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION

Muirkirk, Maryland

OPD—2-10-1947 73



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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: Dec.

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for December, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2].....	3,601,000
Refined	2,626,000	2,932,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	6,942,000	6,213,000
No. 3, crude	2,033,000	1,785,000
Dehydrated	2,300,000	2,014,000
Sulphonated	.....	169,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,054,000	3,502,000
Coconut, crude	54,530,000	44,655,000
Refined	19,505,000	16,438,000
Corn, crude	20,799,000	22,253,000
Refined	20,639,000	3,685,000
Cottonseed, crude	124,786,000	136,961,000
Refined	126,973,000	113,769,000
Linseed	36,696,000	41,891,000
Olive, edible	152,000	26,000
Inedible	.....	17,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	29,000
Oiticica	.....	1,706,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,117,000
Refined	[2].....	273,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	31,000
Refined	.....	[2].....
Peanut, crude[1]	15,098,000	15,539,000
Refined	14,428,000	8,484,000
Sesame	.....	4,000
Soybean, crude	137,262,000	132,577,000
Refined	121,932,000	95,542,000
All other	522,000	1,130,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	156,243,000	4,412,000
Neatsfoot oil	141,000	304,000
Tallow, edible	7,034,000	4,009,000
Inedible	74,921,000	107,970,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[4]

Cod	382,000	839,000
Codliver	14,000	936,000
Marine mammal	.....	625,000
Other fish	[4]7,252,000	[5]15,627,000
Other liver	219,000	347,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	44,050,000	43,326,000
Wool grease	1,587,000	1,677,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	23,334,000	20,095,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,129,000	2,350,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,047,000	607,000
Grease and lard oil	4,279,000	3,181,000
Oleo oil	4,083,000	858,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,932,000	4,944,000
Stearic acid	5,659,000	4,793,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	377,000	391,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,799,000	1,530,000
Inedible	2,854,000	1,790,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	7,267,000	6,400,000
Tallow oil	1,421,000	976,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	14,745,000	13,628,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	6,042,000	5,791,000
crude (100% basis)	14,413,000	14,541,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,431,000	5,978,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	95,577,000	92,846,000
Inedible	16,808,000	15,825,000
Shortening	139,760,000	616,000
Winterized vegetable oils	31,176,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosure of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 1,370,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 5,215,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

[5] Includes 2,913,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 6,628,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks Dec. 31
Castor beans	9,689	12,353
Copra	44,125	58,654
Corn germs	25,749	208
Cottonseed	397,176	1,032,001
Flaxseed	52,713	94,132
Soybeans	470,071	1,800,626
Peanuts[1]—		
Farmer's stock[2]	13,130	435,869
No. 2 and oil stock[3]	9,399	11,849
Other	1,318	2,617

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.

[2] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.

[3] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

Wood Co. Named Agent For Dorward & Sons

Dorward & Sons Company, producer of vegetable and fish oils, has appointed Paul W. Wood Company exclusive sales representative in the Pacific Northwest. Ken R. Duncan, the Wood company's Northwest district manager, will be in charge of sales in Oregon and Washington.

Building Construction Research Board Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

John C. Stevens, chairman of the Construction Industry Advisory Council, has announced that the National Research Council has agreed to set up a Building Construction Research Board to serve as a clearing house of technical research information in the field of building construction. This decision was reached at a conference with Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the National Academy of Sciences, and Dr. D. W. Bronk, chairman of the National Research Council of the Academy.

The new board will be patterned after the existing Highway Research Board. Its principal function will be to collect and disseminate technical research information of importance to the building industry. It will also provide a meeting place at which those actively engaged in research activities will be able to exchange ideas, and a mechanism for the correlation of activities carried on simultaneously by several organizations. No direct laboratory activity is contemplated.

Casein 1946 Output Increased 53 %

OPD Washington Bureau

Gaining sharply from a year earlier, dry casein production for December was estimated at 2,150,000 pounds, compared with 232,000 pounds in December, 1945, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

An unsettled condition in the milk solids market is responsible for the sharp increase in casein production, it was stated. The annual output of dry casein during 1946 was estimated at 18,175,000 pounds, an increase of 53 percent from 1945, but 46 percent less than the 1940-44 average. Total stocks in the hands of domestic driers on December 31 were estimated at 2,250,000 pounds, a decrease of 52 percent from a year earlier and the smallest on record for the date.

Paramet Corp. Moves Offices to Toledo

The Paramet Corporation, manufacturer of synthetic resins, and a subsidiary of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, has moved its general offices from Long Island City, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio, where a new resin plant is being built for the firm.

National Adhesives Offers Can Labeling Data

A new edition of "Successful Can Labeling," fully revised to include postwar techniques and materials, has been issued by National Adhesives, New York. The handbook covers operating practices for both spot and overlap labeling, by hand and by machine. It suggests methods for handling various types of label stock, and covers the choice of adhesives and care of machines. Copies are available without charge to those concerned with can labeling.

Trade Briefs

Ashland Products Company has been formed in New York for the manufacture and sale of plastic materials.

M. W. Kellogg Company, process engineers, New York, has published a bruchure, "Prescription for Glycerides," which presents the technical story of the refining of vegetable, animal and marine oils by the "Solexol" process.

General Electric Chemical Department, Pittsfield, Mass., has issued a forty-page booklet containing technical and application data on the company's insulating varnishes. The booklet was prepared by the chemical department's resin and insulation materials division.

Valianos Company, San Francisco, will construct a four-building vegetable oil plant in that city.

Swift & Co., Chicago, has announced that the company is filing a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering an issue of $50,000,000 of debentures, consisting of $15,000,000 one-ten year serials, and $35,000,000 twenty-five-year term debentures. Prices and coupon rates will be decided later.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active bidding for limited supplies of crude cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils, resulted in new high prices for these products last week. Crude cottonseed and peanut oils were sold at 31c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with additional bids reported at this figure. Volume of sales was limited as the production of these oils was practically sold up and trading was confined to scattered carlots. Trading in soybean oil also was active, with sales transacted at an advance of one cent per pound for prompt and future delivery. Bulk of sales in soya was transacted in nearby and future positions, owing to the scarcity of spot and prompt delivery. Unconfirmed reports stated that bids were further increased one-half cent for soybean oil for spot delivery. Refined grades also were boosted 1c. per pound. Bleachable summer yellow cottonseed oil futures also scored new highs last week. Refined corn and cottonseed oils were in excellent request for spot and nearby delivery, with offerings scanty.

Tung oil was sharply advanced, following the absorption of sizable quantities of recently arrived unsold oil, and prices regained earlier losses of ¾c. per pound. Shipments also were materially advanced as a result of the Chinese government's plan to subsidize exporters of commodities 100 percent on the exchange rate in order to improve the Chinese exchange position. Tungoil importers withdrew from the market, preferring to wait further developments.

Cottonseed Oil

New highs were registered for crude and refined cottonseed oil last week. Demand was active and exceeded offerings. Crude oil sold at 31c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southeast and Southwest and was bid at this figure in all sections in the South late in the week. Sales were limited owing to the sold up production. All options, except September, reached new highs on the New York Produce Exchange. May and July delivery selling at 34½c., October 24c. and December 22c. during the week. Buying interest was keen, with buyers outnumbering sellers.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, February 6, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	..	..	..	34@35
May	2	34½	34	33.96@34½
July	11	34½	33	33.95@34½
September	4	29	29	28½@29
October	9	24	20	24.55@24.80
December	14	22	21	22¼@22.60
January	..	..	..	23½ ask

Total sales, 37 contracts.

Crude oil was bid at 31c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, all sections of the Belt.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet. Inquiry active and supplies scarce. Increased export demand has improved the situation in cottonseed, peanut and soybean meals.

Linseed Oil

Trading in linseed oil was at a standstill last week. Crushers had no oil to offer and confined activity to doling out small quantities against former contracts. Quotations were entirely nominal with users willing to pay well above former levels for available oil.

Notice has been issued to flaxseed producers by the Department of Agriculture that its program for making payments on the 1946 flaxseed crop will expire February 28. The department agreed to support the crop at $3.60 per bushel and make payments to producers in the amount by which the support price at the place of sale exceeded the maximum price. Applications for payment must be filed with the department by March 15. No payments will be made after that date.

Second official estimate of the Argentine flaxseed crop was reduced to 41,338,000 bushels, against the first estimate of 41,930,000 bushels. Production in 1946 was 37,950,000 bushels and 30,970,000 bushels in 1945.

Minneapolis.—There was no oil for sale and if anything—due to the cancellations of unfilled shipping contracts—the oil situation was tighter than ever. There were no spot quotations available and while mills were nominally quoting a 33.6c. per pound basis for tanks in zone 1 there was little or no business passing. Production was down to an estimated 40 percent of capacity during the week and outlook was for a sharp reduction in the coming two to four weeks as the seed stocks decrease daily. Instructions were prompt against old contracts and shipments held up fairly well, considering the weather and the car situation.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	5,060,000	5,900,000
Since Sept. 1	123,500,000	143,094,000

Flaxseed—Demand for seed unabated, with offerings nil for all positions.

Minneapolis.—Receipts of flaxseed in the Minneapolis terminal have dropped off to a whisper and it is expected that little or nothing will be received during the remaining months of this crop season. Farmers, impressed by the $6.00 minimum support price at Minneapolis, are flax minded to a high degree and at present it appears as if there is a regular "rat-race" in the country for seed stocks. This has resulted in a steady stream of cancellations of to arrive purchases and crushers are beginning to worry about the situation as most of them are sold up to the hilt on oil—against the very seed that is being cancelled. Cash buyers continued avid for anything offered in the spot or to arrive market, but were unable to uncover a thing in the line of seed. There are some large lots of flax reported firmly held in the country, farmers who own them already involved in a heavy income tax and refusing to let go because of the further involvement in the high brackets. Market continued firm at $7.25 per bushel.

Bushels—	Receipts— 1946-47	1945-46	Shipments— 1946-47	1945-46
This week	90,100	64,600	35,700	67,500
Since Sept. 1	10,493,100	16,748,100	4,538,500	2,990,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Steady demand taking production as fast as available. Market strong, reflecting the higher cost of beans.

Coconut—Trading was limited. Market remains steady and unchanged. Crude oil was quoted at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast for February-shipment and at 20c. for March-May. Some tanks were reported sold at 19½c. for the latter delivery. Tankcars were unchanged at 21c. per pound, New York basis. Copra was quiet at $213 per short ton Pacific coast and $219 New York, basis. Arrivals of 500 tons of Manila coconut oil and 640 tons of copra were reported at New York last week.

Corn — Active inquiry was noted for all positions. Offers continued scarce. Market was firm and quotations nominal—30½c. to 31c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil ranged from 35 to 35½c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Consuming demand was active for nearby and forward requirements. Offers from Brazil were reported unavailable and the market was merely nominal. Arrivals were reported at 500 drums at New York last week and delivered on former orders.

Olive—Trading was slow. Edible oil on the spot was quoted at $7 per gallon, drums, on spot, duty paid. Bids of $6.75 were turned down. Arrivals totaled 1,738 drums at New York, from Spain and Greece.

Peanut—Market remains strong, with supplies scarce. Sales of scattered tankcars of crude oil were reported at 31c., f.o.b. mills, February-April shipment. Bids were in the market for additional quantities.

Rapeseed—Permits for the importation of rapeseed oil from China will be issued within the limits of Inter-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, clarified, 1c. per lb.
Alkali refined, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, tankcars, ¾c. per lb.
drums, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, 2c. to 5c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.3	293.7	286.0	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Extra Light Color
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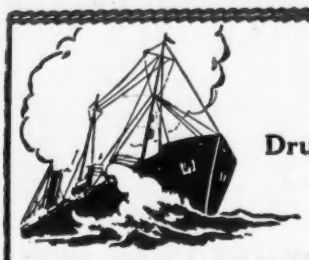
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national Emergency Food Council allocations during that first quarter of 1947, the Department of Agriculture announced January 31. Import licenses will be issued by the administrator of WFO 63, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Soybean — Increased demand and light offerings strengthened the market and prices were advanced 1c. per pound. Crude oil sales were reported at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for February-March shipment, at 26c. April-June, and 24c. July-September, same basis, with bids at these figures for additional quantities. Clarified and alkali refined grades also were increased 1c. per pound, to 28.13c. and 29.83c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Tall—Market remains firm. Production was sold well ahead and readily absorbed against contracts. Prices were strong. Tall oil was removed from the positive list of products requiring individual export licenses by the Office of International Trade, February 5.

Tung — Reports from China stated that the government through a subsidy plan would grant a 100 percent bonus on the exchange rate to exporters of commodities in an endeavor to improve the deteriorating Chineses foreign exchange position. The bonus, it was stated was to be paid through banks on the f.o.b. value of commodities at the time the export exchange is delivered. Thus, an exporter would be credited in Chinese currency at double the present official exchange rate of $3,350 Chinese to $1 U. S. This advanced the Chinese tungoil market, at least ½c. per pound and materially reduced offerings for shipment. Leading importers also withdrew from the market and prices were advanced here. Light trading was reported at 37.65c. and 37¾c. per pound, tankcars, compared with previous sales at 37c. per pound, tankcars for nearby delivery, a net gain of ¾c. Drums, carlots were sold at 39c. per pound, an increase of ½c. per pound. The market was merely nominal at 37¾c. for tankcars and 39c. per pound, drums carlots at the close, with offers practically nil.

According to reports received by the Department of Commerce, declared shipments of tung oil from Hong Kong during the month of November totaled 3,467,765 pounds having a value in American dollars of $1,237,602. This was one of the largest monthly totals since the war.

Tung nut 1946 crop (not oil) in the United States was estimated at 47,300 tons, an increase of 28 percent above the 1945 production, according to the Louisiana Crop Reporting Service. Mississippi produced 20,000 tons and Louisiana 14,000 tons. The 1946 production was valued at $1,379,000 against $1,086,000 the previous year. The report stated there are large numbers of young trees and more land is being cleared for plantings each year.

Chicago—Inquiry was active. Market firm. Offerings scarce. Coconut oil, crude, tankcar, 20c. per pound; corn oil, crude, 30½c. tankcar, Decatur; refined, edible oil, 33½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 34c., drums, less than carlots. Peanut oil, tankcar, 31c., South. Soybean oil, crude, tanks, 27c. Decatur.

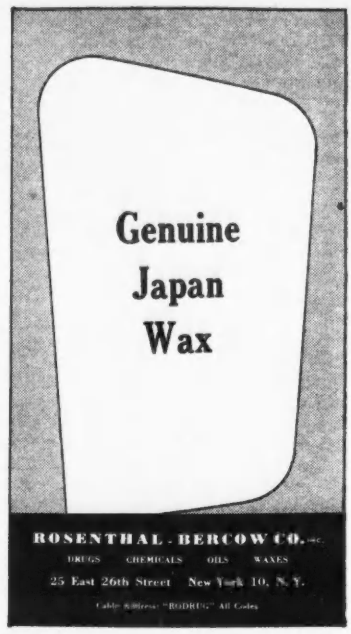
Los Angeles—The vegetable oil market was exceedingly strong this week, with several price changes noted. Heavy inquiry continues to be noted for all oils. Supplies are limited. Tankcar prices follow:

Chinawood, 36½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 20c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 33c. per pound f.o.b. Texas; mustardseed, 20c. per pound; peanut, crude, 30c. per pound f.o.b. Texas. Sesame seed, crude, 30c. per pound; Soybean, 26c. per pound; castor, prime cold pressed, 36c. per pound, drums included.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Scarcity of stocks for prompt delivery continued to limit trading. Sales of jobbing lots were reported at current levels. Offerings were light for spot and prompt shipment and the market reflected the strength in vegetable oils.

Lard—Firm conditions continued to feature the market and prompt and futures were strong. September delivery reached new highs. Bids for cash lard were increased to 26½c. tierces and loose to 25½c. tierces



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Codes: Yopps Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

Chicago. Sales of refined lard were reported at 27c. per pound in tierces, Chicago, with holders generally quoting 27c. to 27½c., same basis. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 43,021,240 pounds, January 31, compared with 17,936,140 pounds, January 1 and 15,055,690 pounds, January 31, last year.

Tallow — Trading was light and spotty but the market was firm as production was sold ahead and supplies were scarce, especially for spot delivery. Premiums were reported paid here and in the West for moderate lots on the spot. Business also was transacted for February-March shipment at current levels. Offerings for April were quite liberal with buyers showing little interest beyond March.

Animal Oils

Degras — Demand was confined to prompt requirements. Deliveries against orders were fairly active. Market was fairly steady.

Grease-Oil—Production was limited and sold well ahead. Demand was quiet. Prime burning oil was quoted nominally at 29c. and No. 1 at 27¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Neatsfoot Oil—Buying interest continued restricted to actual needs. Prices were entirely nominal depending upon quality and quantity.

Oleo — Supplies were scarce and prices for extra was more or less nominal at 26c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Business was light and mainly for small lot for immediate delivery. Stocks were low and well held. Inquiry for crude was active for oil produced next season.

Sardine — Trading was confined to refined oil. Crude oil was scarce and trading slow although refiners were reported in the market for prompt and forward delivery.

Los Angeles—Limited offerings of fish oil continue to curtail trading. Demand is good, but landings have been off. The catch for the season to January 31 was 209,667 tons, compared with 387,,652 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—With production sold up, makers were not in a position to take care of demand, outside of regular customers. Market was firm and reflected the strength of basic materials.

Stearic Acid—Demand exceeds supplies. Output moved steadily on previous contracts. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Chicago.—Fatty acids market continued firm. Offerings were light. Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 29c. per pound, tankcar; 29¾c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, double distilled, 30c., tankcar; 30½c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 30c., tankcar; 31c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 10c. to 12c. per pound; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 12c. to 15c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Emergency allocations for oilcake and meal were announced by the Department of Agriculture as follows:—Denmark, 10,000 long tons; Netherlands, 10,000 long tons; France, 5,000 long tons, and Norway, 5,000 long tons. These are good for the first half of 1947 and are in addition to the allocations of 35,000 tons, previously announced for Belgium, Netherlands, Finland, and France.

Cottonseed Meal—Demand in the Southeast continued slow. Stocks held by producers are heavy and offered freely. Prime 41 percent meal sold at $61.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia mills, with sellers asking $65. Market in the Mississippi Valley was firmer with 41 percent meal offered at $60 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cake, 41 percent, sold at $55 per ton, February shipment, an advance of $2.50.

Linseed Meal—This market reflected the weakness in other meals and prices were easier.

Minneapolis—Weakened by declines in other high protein feeds the linseed meal market settled off to $81 per ton, bulk, Minneapolis. Crushers were not aggressive sellers, however, and held their ground as resellers discounted values $1 to $2 under the base price.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week.....	6,360,000	6,180,000
Since Sept. 1.....	169,350,000	207,020,000

Peanut Meal—Georgia crushers sold for export about 1,000 tons of 45 percent meal at $60 per ton, sacked f.o.b.

—Continued on page 80

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•

Measures, Weighs, Mixes and Melts Quickly

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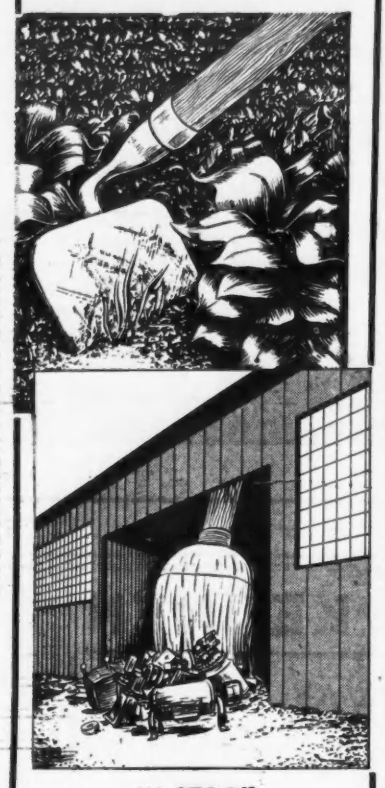

IN STOCK

New steel mixers for dry powders, 200 to 2,000 lbs.

DRYERS

3 Single drum dryers, or flakers, 4' x 9', 4' x 12', 3' x 6', with accessories.
2 Double drum dryers, Black and Clawson, 30" x 60" with accessories.
1 Buffalo double drum, 30" x 90", complete with accessories.
2 Devine vacuum shelf dryers, 60" to 160", double door, 20 shelves.

EXTRUDERS

1 Allen 10" Extruder-strainer.

FILLERS

2 Stokes & Smith, automatic and semi-automatic, auger-type powder fillers.
3 Haller rotary fillers for juices; 7, 14 and 18 spout.
1 Filler Machine Co. filler, stainless, 3 piston.
New FMC straight line vacuum fillers.
New FMC rotary syphon fillers—immediate delivery.

KETTLES

In stainless, steel and copper; all sizes; some agitated.

LABELERS

2 Straight line fully automatic labelers, Pneumatic-Scale and Weeks-MacDonald.

MILLS

8 Raymond mills, Nos. "00," "0000," 45, 1, others.

MIXERS

3 W & P, 100 gallon, double sigma arm, jacketed.

PANS, JACKETED

Copper, aluminum, stainless, steel and other vacuum pans.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

By Stokes & Smith, Pneumatic-Scale, Jones, Anderson, others; submit your problem.

PUMPS

1 Davidson pump, 18 x 2¾ x 18, steam driven.
1 Beach Russ vacuum pump, 750 CFM.
1 Kinney high vacuum pump, 18 x 14.

STILLS

1 Vacuum still, glass-lined, jacketed, 3,000 gallons.
5 Distillation columns; copper, steel; 18" to 62" diameter.

TABLET MACHINES

35 Stokes and Colton tableting presses, single punch and rotary.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Anderson BB expeller with 20 HP motor.

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3—5' x 33' J. D. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
2—Buffalo 32" x 90" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
2—Buffalo 42" x 90" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
2—Buffalo 32" x 72" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
2—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryers complete.
1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER complete.
2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—4'x20' and 4'x26' ROTARY KILNS or ROTARY DRYERS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

RECTIFYING COLUMN

1—All Copper 54" dia. x 22'6" high, 30-plate, 16-section RECTIFYING COLUMN, with copper Tube Dephlegmator & Condenser. Excellent condition; used on Methanol.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

26—Aluminum Jack. KETTLES, 30-gal. cap.
8—Stainless, Jack. KETTLES, 30-gal. cap.

1—Stokes No. 2 gear type TUBE FILLER.
1—Colton No. 2 worm type TUBE FILLER.
1—Stokes TUBE CLOSER & CLIPPER.
2—Colton No. 8 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.

VACUUM FILLING LINE

1—K. K. 8 stem Rotary Vacuum FILLER.
1—K. K. 20' steel CONVEYOR BELT, 4" wide.
1—CAPEM sgl. head CAPPER with automatic CAP FEED.
1—WEEKS automatic straight line LABELLER.

TABLET MACHINES

2—Stokes RD-4 Rotary 16 punch, maximum 1" dia.
4—Stokes "B" single punch, maximum 2-½" dia.
4—Stokes "E" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.
1—Stokes "N" single punch, maximum ½" dia.

HYDRAULIC PUMPS

Aldridge Pump Co. Vertical Triplex HYDRAULIC PUMPS, 2¾"x8", equipped with Herringbone Gears, 67.5 gpm. Maximum pressure for intermittent duty 2,200 lbs., for continuous duty 1,800 lbs. Pump and motor mounted on common bed plate.
Motors are 75 HP, 3/60/220-440 volts, 1740 RPM. Complete with starting panel, consisting of G. E. motorstarter switch, push button control, square "D" Switch, and capacitator.
Purchased new 3½ years ago. Excellent condition. Available for immediate delivery.

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12—Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filters, 11'6" dia. x 18' face, each 640 sq. ft. filtering area. Complete.

4—Vacuum Pumps, Chicago Pneumatic, duplex, 36" x 36" x 13", each with direct connected 250 HP 3/60/440, 225 RPM synchronous motor with exciter, starting equipment, etc. 6760 CFM at 22".

3—American Rotary Continuous VACUUM FILTERS, 12'6" dia. x 23' long, 10 discs, approx. 2,000 sq. ft. filtering area each. Now equipped with steel leaves. Wood leaves can also be furnished.

3—Ingersoll-Rand Dry VACUUM PUMPS, 31" x 13" Type ES. 2830 CFM, with V-belt drives.

2—No. 30-NF all steel HAMMER MILLS, made by Williams Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis.

14—Industrial UNIT HEATERS, each 645,000 BTU per hour. With motors, fans, etc.

2—No. 30-NF ALL STEEL HAMMER MILLS, made by Williams Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis. Manganese liners and grate bar discharge. 17"x30" feed opening—100 H.P. required. Weight, each, 9,600 lbs.

2—Goslin-Birmingham EVAPORATORS, 6-effect, each evaporator having a total heating surface of 58,200 sq. ft. Electronite steel tubes; welded steel bodies. Each evaporator designed to evaporate 172,230 lbs. of water per hour from a feed of 586,000 lbs. per hour of soda-alumina solution. Complete with condensers, pumps, motors, controls, instruments, etc.

1—6' x 50' Louisville DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYER with combustion chamber, exhauster, Buffalo air washer for dust elimination.

7—8' dia. x 46' ROTARY KILNS, DRYERS OR COOLERS, ½" shells, construction heavy enough for lengthening to 150 ft. Made by Traylor Eng. & Mfg. Co.

5—COAL PULVERIZERS type E-35, made by Babcock & Wilcox Co. Complete with exhausters and 100 HP 3/60/440 volt motors, full starting and control equipment.

8—TWO-ROLL SAW TOOTH CRUSHERS, No. 10-EC, made by Sprout Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. 8/15 H.P. required —16"x16" feed opening.

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FILTER PRESSES

1—Johnson 24" x 24" cast iron FILTER PRESS, 24 chambers.
1—Brecht 24" x 24" cast iron recessed FILTER PRESS, 25 chambers.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—6'x6' OLIVER FILTER UNIT, complete.
1—Gedge Gray 600-lb. DRY POWDER SIFTER AND MIXER.
3—J. H. Day, Size D, 600-lb. DRY POWDER MIXERS, M.D.
2—450 gal. copper steam jacketed KETTLES.
1—ROTEX SCREEN, 40"x84".
1—W. P. MIXER, jacketed, 100-gal. sigma blades.
1—York 500 GPM HOMOGENIZER, bronze fitted, with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettle or Vac. Still.
10—Copper & Aluminum KETTLES to 500 gal. cap.
2—Copper steam jacketed agitated KETTLES, 1—54" dia. x 42" deep, 300 gals.; 1—36" dia. x 31" deep, 70 gals.
1—J. H. Day auger POWDER FILLER. 2—Stokes No. 15.
2—Colton No. 3 TOGGLE Globule PRESSES, for making capsules.
4—250 gal. closed GLASS-LINED TANKS.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head Capping Machine.
Approximately 300 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

1—Burt automatic wrap-around LABELLER, now set for 1 qt. cans, M.D.
2—Knapp auto. LABELLERS, 1 ½ gal. and 1—1 gal. cans, M.D.

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VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

29—Steam Jack. KETTLES, 20, 25, 30, 50, 60 and 80 gal.
24—Closed STORAGE TANKS, rectangular shaped, 75"x34"x60", 700 gal. capacity.
24—Closed STORAGE TANKS, rectangular shaped, 56"x46"x72", 800 gal. capacity.
3—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
9—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS. OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 40" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP ⅛" PLATE.

12—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.

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2—Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x27'6", 6'x25'.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40".
5—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 6'x60', 7'x51', 10'x50'.

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10—Aluminum Kettles, 40, 60, 80, 100 gals.
4—Stainless Steel Kettles, 80 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale, 8 Spout Bottle Filler with Single Head Automatic Capper.
2—32" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 36 Chambers.
4—36" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 44 Chambers.
6—30"x30" C.I. Recessed Filter Presses, 36 Chambers.
1—No. 4 Nash Pump, 60 H.P. motor.
1—Lehman 4 Roll High Speed Mill, 13"x32".
1—Fletcher 30" Suspended, Solid Basket, Centrifugal, 1,200 RPM.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter.
2—Alsop Sealed Disc Filters.
10—1,000 and 2,000-lb. Powder Mixers, NEW.
6—Baker Perkins and Readco 100 gal. Jacketed Mixers.
7—Duriron & Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 3".
4—Sharples No. 16 Stainless Steel Centrifuges.
2—Mikro No. 1SI Pulverizers.

2—Lehman 5 Roll Roller Mills, 20"x48".
1—100 gal. Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe ½ gal. 10 jar Mill, Motor Driven.
1—Schutz O'Neil 16" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 2'x8".
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
3—Abbe Blutergess Sifters.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48", 40"x84".

1—No. 150 Kelly Pressure Filter.
2—Vallez Filters, Lab.
2—American 4' 4 Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
2—Oliver Filters, 8'x12'.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 36".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 18" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
2—De Laval No. 600, 700 Clarifiers.
3—ATM 40" Centrifugal, direct Motor driven, perforated basket, 1,200 RPM.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
1—Fletcher Centrifugal, 30" Suspended type, solid basket, 1,200 RPM.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, motor driven, Monel, perf. basket.

11—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.
10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,500 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd., Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 375 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single to quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

TABLET MACHINES

6—Stokes "T," 1¼".
2—Stokes "R," 2½".
1—Stokes Rotary DD82, 1 7/16".
10—Stokes Rotary D4, 21/32".
2—Kux, 2½" to 4".
3—Colton Rotary, ¾".
1—Mulford Single Punch, 1¼".
6—Stokes "F," ¾".
5—Colton Single Punch, ¾".

All the above practically new, ready for prompt shipment.

1—Day No. 10 Imperial Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
5—Day, W. & P.Readco Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 100 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal. Stainless Steel, Double-Arm Mixer.
1—Robinson 4,000 lb. Powder Mixer.

3—Stokes and Smith auger type powder fillers.
2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
1—Filler Machine, 4 Spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
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10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
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1—32" x 90" Buffalo Double Drum Dryer.
1—4' D x 3' L Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—4' D x 12' L Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—No. 1 Raymond Pulverizer, cyclone, blower, motor.
1—No. 1 Greundler Hammermill and motor.
1—30" Raymond Mechanical Separator.
1—40" Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge.
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1—18" Portable Conveyor with motor.
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2—10,000 gal. Steel Storage Tanks.
1—10' W x 12' D x 12' H Truck Tray Dryer, fan, motor and 6 tray trucks.
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10—Sperry 32" Iron Filter Presses.
14—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 3 H.P., Motor Driven.
1—Chrystie 30'x45' Rotary Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 5'x 10' and 5'x6'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8' Conical Ball Mill.
75—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Press Plates and Frames.
1—Stokes No. 149 B High Vacuum Pump.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif. Air Separator.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal. Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. Motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Day Rotex Sifter, 20" x 48".
4—Pfaudler Glass lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles, 350 & 400 gals.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80 & 275 gals., some agitated.
4—Aluminum jack. Kettles, 60, 80 & 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
1—Stokes ½" Eureka Tablet Machine.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
25—New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24"x32" dia.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
10—Closed steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. jack. agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined Kettles.
1—700 gal. steel, copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
1—Dopp 50 gal. jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. steel Mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal., single & double arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x 6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders, up to 22".
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill, 7"x20".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
1—Shutz-O'Neill 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
300 ft. 12" Roller Conveyor.
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20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
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2—Kilby 30 x 30 C.I. filter presses.
1—Dopp 150 gallon double motion agitated still.
1—Progressive 2 piston filler.
2—M & S 4 and 6 pocket filling machines.
4—Stokes and Smith and Day powder filling machines.
10—World, Ermold, National semi-automatic labeling machines.
10—Stokes tablet presses, E-T-O-F-M.
1—2 jar 2½ gal. each mill, MD.
6—Dry powder mixers from 100 lb. to 2,000 lb.
1—6' Knapp compression belt, MD.
1—Lab. size 12 x 12" double drum dryer.

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3—STOKES ROTARY DD2 Tablet Machines, M.D.
5—WITTEMAN Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers, 22" x 38".
6—COPPER COATING PANS, 24", 30", 38".
4—RAYMOND 8" Pulverizers, M.D., Exp. Pf.
2—STOKES & SMITH G1 Universal Powder Fillers.
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22—NEW Stainless Steel Tanks, 60, 100, 200 gal.
8—NEW Stainless Steel Kettles, 100 and 200 gal.

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
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1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 2 Shelves.
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 3'2" x 4'6".
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Dryer, 7½' x60'.
1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, brick-lined, 8' x 50'.
11—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Explosion-Proof Motors.
2—Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Tanks, 13,500 gallons.
2—Readco Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallon.
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Copper Tank with Agitator and Coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
1—International Centrifuge, size 3, type FS, stainless steel with motor.
1—De Laval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—18-spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—De Laval Imo Pumps, 2" suc. 2" disc. (new).
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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Positions Vacant and Positions Wanted—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six word or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established Cincinnati firm covering Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and Louisville, would be interested in representing producers of raw materials used in various industries including paint, ink, soap, paper and rubber manufacturers. OPD 435.

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For Sale: Growing pharmaceutical manufacturing business. Completely modern, well stocked and equipped to do $250,000 a year. Plant size, 40 x 90, plus completely furnished four room office building and two adjoining lots. Mid-West location. OPD 422.

DRUMS WANTED

Drums wanted: 150 new or used 30 gal. drums; closed head; clean; suitable for liquid soap. Curley Co., 1432 No. Randolph, Philadelphia.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Double jar mill, mikro pulverizers, 12 in.-24 in.; storage tanks, 3,000-6,000 gals.—2-200 gals.; copper tanks, Stokes single punch tablet machine; motors, 3 phase, 2 H.P. and 20 H.P. vertical, 2 H.P. and 10 H.P. horizontal; 45 H.P. vertical boiler, 200 PSI. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

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Tablets compressed to order. All sizes! Acme Chemical Co., Inc., 410 East 32nd street, New York 16, N. Y.

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Oil of peppermint: we offer 6,525 pounds finest quality, clean of weed, natural peppermint oil and 164.5 pounds of recovery oil. Samples sent to prospective buyers. John R. Erickson, Route 2, Box 415, Clatskanie, Oregon.

For sale in city, approximately 6,000 pounds No. 2 powdered flake gum tragacanth. Will furnish sample on request. OPD 443.

MATERIALS WANTED

Butyl acetate, secondary, up to 40 tons; coblac black chips, one ton; sodium thiosulfate 15 tons; zinc oxide, 20 tons; titanium dioxide, 5 tons. Quote price for spot delivery. Have letters of credit. OPD 434.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 441.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted to rent: small chemical plant or section. Equipped with 1-2 stainless steel 500-1,000 gallon kettles, with agitator, heat to 500 deg. F., vacuum distillation. New York-New Jersey industrial area preferred. OPD 438.

Wanted, to buy in or outright going paint or lacquer concern by chemist now in industry now in complete charge. OPD 439.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted: for Calcutta area, India, experienced edible oil processing man to supervise new plant installation, start up plant and train operators in refining, bleaching, hardening, deodorizing, chilling, electrolytic hydrogen generating and handling. Required in India starting about April, 1947, for six to twelve months. Advise experience, salary and when available. OPD 389.

Export manager wanted. Chemicals. For key position with well established highly rated export firm. Substantial salary for qualified man. Reply must give complete background and will be treated confidentially. OPD 410.

Wanted: experienced scientifically educated assistant superintendent for large soya bean oil mill. Salary, $4,500 per year to begin with; steady increases to be made if services warrant. Candidate must be of good character, energetic and well trained in expeller operations. Wire application and confirm by special delivery letter. OPD 417.

Wanted: On a consulting or other, basis—chemist or chemical engineer experienced in producing methylamines commercially. OPD 423.

Wanted: Salesman (N. Y. resident only) to cover United States for old established hormone producers with national distribution. Salary, commission and travelling expenses. Excellent opportunity for advancement. In reply outline experience and salary desired. OPD 426.

Salesmen—to sell soaps and synthetic organic chemical in bulk to industrial and textile accounts. Chemical background preferred. Age 27-35. Salary, expenses and bonus. New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia territories open. OPD 444.

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesman wanted for Los Angeles territory experienced in selling essential oils, perfume bases and flavors. Excellent opportunity. Car required. Write with full particulars to Albert Albek, Inc., 515 So. Fairfax avenue, Los Angeles 36, Calif.

Technical sales representative: Wanted chemist with technical training and industrial commercial experience in waxes and wax products to represent well-established manufacturer and refiner of natural and synthetic waxes. Unusual opportunity. Send full details of experience and training. All replies will be kept confidential. OPD 445.

POSITIONS WANTED

Assistant to president, 38, administrative and legal background, excellent detail, production, scheduling purchasing experience; expediting; sales and collection correspondence. OPD 437.

B. A. major chemistry, M. S. major bacteriology, minor biochemistry and pharmacology desires position as bacteriologist, or/and detail man specializing in biologicals, bacterins, etc. OPD 411.

Seasoned sales executive possessing mature balance, keen perspective and inherent tact. An organizer; an administrator; a developer of business supported with successful and diversified experience in chemical and allied industries seeks position where competence, trust and unusual ability are required. OPD 416.

Employers: for executive, purchasing, sales, production, research, development and control personnel in the chemical process industries call Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650. Confidential and careful placements.

Chemist-business man, national concerns experience research, heavy production cosmetics, ultramodern formulation, specialist emulsions, hormone creams, etc., capable create new products, improve old ones; basic knowledge dermatology, pharmacology, toxicology affecting cosmetic formulation and production; familiar Food. Drug, Cosmetic Act, alcoholic laws; simultaneously experienced business man, idea man, organizer, promotion and sales minded, can handle sales crew, put fire of enthusiasm into hearts of salesmen, can negotiate with Alcohol Tax Unit and other Authorities, assist in export business (good knowledge French, Spanish, some Portuguese); desires to act as general business and technical consultant, contact man, organizer, buyer of chemicals, etc., for medium or small, but rated chemical concern in cosmetic, essential oil, food, drug, or allied lines, full or part time on regular yearly basis (reasonable pro rata rates), Metropolitan New York and commuting area only. Serious, industrious, business-minded scientist, financially responsible. OPD 436.

Chemist production manager, experienced petroleum, rubber, coaltar, asphalt, ten years production manager large coal-tar plant, B.S. in chemistry, married, wants position Southern California, Florida, Gulf Coast, would consider investment. OPD 440.

Executive, 34, capable, personable and dynamic, background sales management, administration, promotion, product development, liaison to industry. Industrial chemicals, (coal tar), insecticides, fungicides, antiseptics, textile finishes. Contacts in textile, rubber, paper, paint, agricultural and allied industries. Seeks responsible position with growing manufacturing concern. Locate New York. OPD 442.

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Wanted — Method of producing color grade chromium oxide. Willing to pay flat price for information or provide permanent job at reasonable salary. OPD 399.

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Trade Briefs

W. P. Fuller & Co., paint manufacturer, San Francisco, will build a new, three-story factory in that city.

Barber Asphalt Corporation has purchased 120,000 shares of American Republics Corporation capital stock.

'Firzite,' a pre-finish for fir plywood and other soft woods, will now be distributed nationally by the United States Plywood Corporation, New York.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 77

mills for February and nearby shipment. Foreign buyers do not appear interested in forward delivery at present. Texas crushers reported sales of small lots of 43 percent at $60 per short ton, f.o.b. Texas ports, for February shipment. Additional offerings were not taken. Domestic demand continued slow with scattered carlot sales noted. General asking price remains at $60 per ton, sacked and $56 bulk f.o.b. Southeast mills for February forward shipment.

Soybean Meal—Some improvement was noted from the feed trade. Trading was light. Meal, 41 percent, sacked, was sold at $60 per ton, f.o.b. mills, Georgia, for prompt shipment. Sales were made at $58.50 per ton, May delivery; at $57.75 per ton, July, sacked, f.o.b. Decatur.

Waxes

Beeswax — While trading was reported light and spotty, the spot situation remains steady and reflected the firmness of primary markets. Prices of all grades were well maintained.

Candelilla — Demand was reported slow. Crude wax on the spot was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound, and refined at 80c. to 82c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Lack of buying interest and liberal offerings on the spot and for prompt delivery further weakened the market. Prices were easy and declined 2c. to 5c. per pound, as to grade. Chalky, No. 2, was reduced to $1.48 to $1.50 per pound; N. C. No. 2, $1.58 to $1.60; N. C. No. 3, $1.49 to $1.51; refined, $1.60 to $1.62; yellow, No. 1, $1.80 to $1.82, and yellow, No. 2 $1.78 to $1.80 per pound depending upon quantity.

Japan—Supplies on the spot were quoted at 42c. to 45c. per pound, cases, according to quantity. Interest was light.

Montan—Small quantities on the spot were quoted at former levels. Demand was slow.

Ouricury—Business continued inactive. Offerings were fairly liberal. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Zinc, Lead Deposits Data Available

Wartime investigations of zinc and lead deposits in Missouri and Arizona, are described in two reports released by Dr. R. R. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Representing a part of the bureau's war mineral development program, the investigations were conducted under authority of the Strategic Materials Act of 1939 and subsequent legislation. These studies increased reserves of fuels and metals needed in World War II, and revealed additional information on the nation's mineral resources.

Publication of the reports was not practical during the war, but they are now being released to the public as rapidly as possible. The publications are as follows:—

Report of Investigations 3970, "Exploration of O'Jack Mining Company, Zinc and Lead Deposits, Jasper County, Missouri," by Louis C. Brichta, bureau mining engineer, mining branch, Rolla, Mo. In late 1944, the bureau sank twenty-two holes on this productive property in a search for reserves of lower-grade lead and zinc suitable for open-pit mining.

Report of Investigations 3975, "Exploration of the Reward (Vekol) Zinc Deposit, Pinal County, Arizona," by Thomas C. Denton and P. S. Haury, bureau mining engineers, mining branch, Tucson, Ariz. Investigating a zinc belt 2,700 feet long, the bureau diamond-drilled fourteen holes in 1942 and 1943, and tested a bulk sample of sulphide ore at the bureau's laboratory at Salt Lake City, Utah.

A copy of either of these reports may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. The publication desired should be identified by number and name.

Steadman Co. Forms Chemical Department

F. W. Steadman Company, dealer in waxes, New York, has formed a department to handle a wide line of heavy and fine chemicals. Edward R. Hess, formerly associated with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has joined the newly formed department.

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Trade Briefs

J. T. Williams Company has been organized in Prestonsburg, Ky., to deal in oil and gas properties.

American Chemsol Corporation has opened bulk plant facilities at Coraopolis, Pa., to service industrial users of cleaning and process solvents.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has appointed Herbert Willetts to the newly-created position of national marketing manager. He formerly was manager of the central marketing region.

American Viscose Corporation announces that 1946 was the safest year in its history, with the frequency rate in its seven plants being 3.9 lost-time injuries per million man-hours worked.

Ball Brothers, glass container manufacturer, Muncie, Indiana, has purchased the property and business of the Friedrick & Dimmock Glass Plan, Millville, N. J., in all cash transaction.

Dr. Lawrence C. Lockley, recently manager of the market research division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been appointed professor of retailing and director of research for the New York University School of Retailing.

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